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THE HOUSE WE USED TO LIVE IN

The house we used to live in looks at us
So wistfully as we go driving by;
The wind that makes its near tree murmurous
Flies swiftly after with entreating sigh.
Come back! come back! we hear it low implore.
Lift up the grass-choked gate, the earth-stained door
And enter in your childhood's home once more.

Ah, no! let us make merry with light speech
Of newer days and push the past aside.
Close to that door the baby used to reach
The knob and play with it—before he died;
He used to sleep on the broad window-sill,
A sunbeam in his curls—no, not that hill—
This level road. Drive fast—oh, faster still.

How small it was! Before the birds are grown
They lie so warmly in one tiny nest;
But all the world is theirs when they have flown,
And foreign roofs replace the mother's breast.
Ah, well—God careth. See, before us now
The ampler home beneath a lofty bough.
Lift up the saddened heart and clear the brow.

For in that empty nest beyond the hill
Are blessed shadows at immortal ease;
The sun-crowned baby on the window-sill,
The happy children underneath the trees.
Old house, look not so piteous. Thou art
Of larger lives the very sweetest part;
The first love of the unforgetting heart.
—Ethelwyn Wetherald in Youth's Companion.

THE TRIUMPH OF FORGOTTEN THINGS.

There is a pity in forgotten things,
Banished the heart they can no longer fill,
Since restless Fancy, spreading swallow wings,
Must seek new pleasure still!

There is a patience, too, in things forgot;
They wait—they find the portal long unused;
And knocking there, it shall refuse them not—
Nor aught shall be refused!

Ah, yes! though we, unheeding years on years,
In alien pledges spend the heart's estate,
They bide some blessed moment of quick tears—
Some moment without date.
—Edith M. Thomas, in Harper's Magazine.

SPRING AND MY LADY.

It is the Spring, my heart's full flood once more
Surges to her, as seeks the sea its shore.
The skies that are her eyes smile back at me
And, oh! her smile is sunlight on the sea.
It is the Spring!

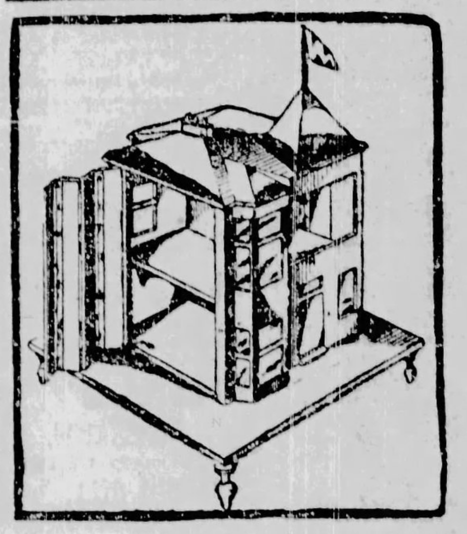
It is the Spring, the fragrance of her breath
Adown my heart's glad garden wandereth,
And soft amid the bloom I felt it stir
The passion flowers that are my love for her.
It is the Spring!

It is the Spring, the lute that is her voice
Thrills thro' the land, and bids the earth rejoice;
The unchained rills in new gained freedom leap,
My heart comes caroling from out its sleep—
It is the Spring!

It is the Spring, and all the Spring is mine,
And of our love a complement and sign:
Where'er she walks the moated sunbeams dance,
And heart's-ease springs wherever falls her glance.
It is the Spring!
—Ethel M. Kelley, in the Era.

VILLA FOR DOLLS.

If any aristocratic doll does not henceforth live in an aristocratic building the reason will not be because there are no such buildings in the market. A doll's house has recently been constructed which is as perfect in its way as the most luxurious mansion in Fifth avenue. Not a single modern improvement is



lacking in the house, and there are even servants in it—butler, cook, footman and others—who are ready at all times to do their mistress' bidding. On one floor is a a spacious ball room, at one end of which a stage can be erected whenever desired, and leading to each floor are heavily carpeted stairs. Among the other remarkable features of this little palace are an elevator, electric light, a conservatory and a perfect system of heating.

Of course, a mansion of this kind is expensive, but then among dolls, as among human beings, there are queens and princesses, and it is for these exalted individuals that such fairylike homes are designed.—New York Herald.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I see by this wireless telegraphy, while at sea, one ship can communicate with another.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—One ship can talk back to another?

Yes.

Well, that's an additional reason why they should be called sister ships.—Yonkers Statesman.

"If time is money," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "what's the use of spending our time in saving our money?"—Philadelphia Record.

Crabshaw—I tell you we can't afford it.

Mrs. Crabshaw—If we could, my dear, I wouldn't care 2 cents for it.—Judge.

"Papa," said the small boy, looking up from his book, "what is a curio?"

"A curio," replied the father, thoughtfully, "is something that costs ten times what it's worth."—Chicago Post.

"I is allus s'picious," said Uncle Eben, "of de kin' o' politeness dat attracts attention to itse'f as a special effort foh de partic'lar occasion."—Washington Star.

Willie—Pa, what does "a middle-aged person" mean?

Pa—That depends on the age of the person who uses the expression.—Philadelphia Press.

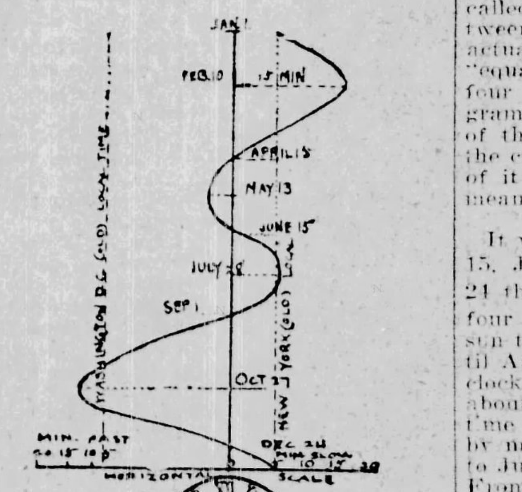
All free advice may seem quite nice,
But if you'll think it o'er,
You'll find it's worth about the price
You paid for it; no more.
—Philadelphia Press.

CLOCK AND SUN TIME; THEIR REAL DIFFERENCE

The measurement of time is determined by two factors—the revolution of the earth around the sun, the period of which is called the year; and the rotation of the earth upon its axis, by which day and night are produced. The latter period is divided into 24 equal spaces of time, each of which is called an hour. If there were any inequality in the earth's rotation, there would be a resultant inequality in the lengths of different days. But there is none. For the something like 200 years, during which astronomical science has been what may be termed scientifically accurate, there has been no detectable variation in the absolute time of the daily rotation of the earth on its axis. We may consider, therefore, that this motion is practically the same all the time; and that the length of the day shows no variation.

But the earth, as it sweeps on its mighty orbit around the sun, varies in its motion. At certain portions of its course it travels faster than at others. But though this is true, it is also true that there is no detectable variation in the absolute time of our yearly revolution. The earth travels faster than its average rate in that portion of its orbit which is nearest the sun, and slower in that portion farthest from that luminary. But the two variations balance, and the year remains the same in absolute length.

The most ancient mode of determining the day is by a "noon-mark," or sun-dial. The essential feature of all these—and there are many varieties—is the marking of the instant when the sun is directly overhead. This is the noon-point, and is ordinarily called 12 o'clock. But, because of the inclination of the earth to the plane of its orbit, and because of the varying rate of motion of the earth around the sun, this instant the sun is directly over the meridian of any given place, varies day by day.



The above diagram shows a comparison of mean or clock time with solar or apparent time, at the different seasons of the year. The central straight line represents the former, and the waving line the latter. If this central time be taken to represent standard eastern time the dotted line to the right represents local time for New York, and that to the left the local time at Washington city.

The fixed stars are at such immense distances from us that the minor variations are too minute to offset observations. If an astronomer takes the exact time of a star in crossing his meridian to-day, and also at noon to-morrow, he gets the exact time of one rotation of the earth on its axis. This is the sidereal day (so named from the Latin word sidus, a star.) But if he, on the same days, marks the exact time of the transit of the sun over the meridian, he finds a difference between the two observations. This difference is something like four minutes. During a portion of the year it will be more than four minutes, and for the remainder it will be less—these differences varying from each other, day by day, by a small fraction.

That is to say, on April 15—as one will see by referring to the diagram—the transit of the star and of the sun over the meridian, at noon, will be at the same instant. But on the succeeding day, the sun will be practically four minutes later than the star in crossing. The facts of the case are that, in the course of a year, the number of revolutions which the earth makes on its axis is one greater than the number of days in the year.

Now, if the interval were invariable between one transit of the sun over the meridian, and the next transit, the true solar day would be the actual measure of time. But the fact is, the absolute time between one transit of the sun over the meridian and the next is always changing. Because of the varying rapidity of the motion of the earth in different portions of its orbit, and because of the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of its orbit, the solar day is longer at a portion of the year, and shorter at others; and these differences vary day by day. Let us now define the differences between the two days:

Apparent, or solar, or sun time, is time measured by the passage of the sun over the meridian, or time shown by the noon-mark or sun-dial. This changes day by day, and is a variable quantity throughout the entire year.

Mean solar time is simply the average noon for the whole year. It is the time as it would be marked if the earth's axis had no obliquity, and if the earth's rate of travel around the sun were exactly the same at all seasons. In other words, it is the time marked by a fictitious sun, which appears to move through the heavens at exactly the same rate at all times. This time can be recorded by a perfectly regulated clock. Hence it is called "clock time." The difference between this time, and that marked by the actual sun itself at noon, is called the "equation of time." The two agree only four times a year, as shown by the diagram. The straight line in the centre of the diagram represents mean time; the curved line passes to the left or right of it according as sun-time is ahead of mean time or behind it.

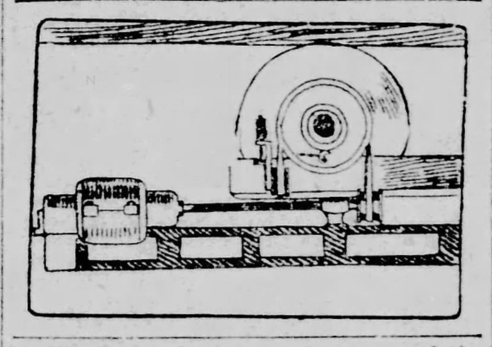
It will be noted that on or about April 15, June 15, August 31 and December 24 the two lines cross. That is to say, four times in the year mean time and sun time agree. From December 24 until April 15 sun time is behind mean, or clock time, the greatest difference being about February 10, when noon by sun time is about 15 minutes later than noon by mean or clock time. From April 15 to June 15 the sun is ahead of the clock From June 15 to September 1 the sun is slower than the clock. Then the sun is ahead of the clock until the last days of December. About October 27, the sun is fully 16 minutes ahead; which is to say, that noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark is 16 minutes before noon by the clock.

From the above will be seen the absolute folly, born of ignorance, of those who still oppose the adoption of what is known as "standard time." Their objection is based on the proposition that true noon is given only by the passage of the sun over their own meridian. It has been shown that this meridian passage—noon by the sun—is correct for only four days in the entire year. The true principle is the equal division of time—the marking of 12 o'clock noon, at a point which will be equivalent between noon yesterday and noon to-morrow. To measure by the exact transit of the sun is to make one day longer and the other that much shorter. Clock time—otherwise called mean time—is the only absolutely correct division of the twenty-four hours.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

IMPROVED CAR LIGHTING SYSTEM

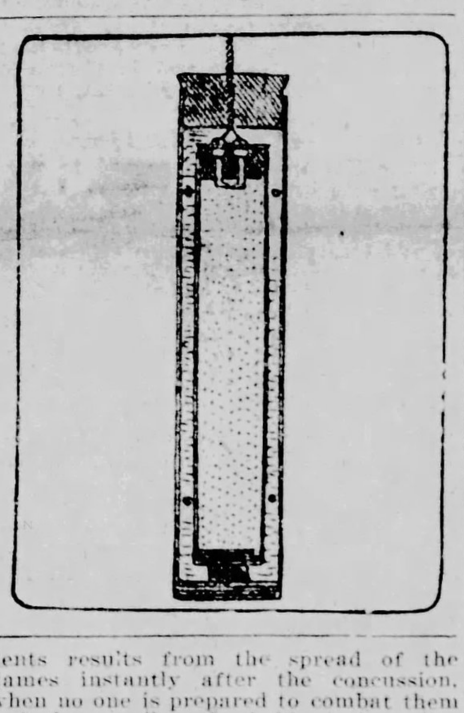
The picture below shows a section of a railway car, with one wheel of the truck, illustrating the manner of attaching an improved electric generating apparatus for lighting the train. The object is to drive the dynamo always in one direction, no matter which way the car is moving, and also to permit the dynamo to run as a motor if the train should stop and the electrical connection



between the storage battery and the dynamo remain unbroken. With respect to the last named feature, it may be observed that ordinarily in car-lighting systems in which electricity is generated by power taken from the axle, provision is made for breaking the circuit leading to the storage battery when the rotation of the armature falls below a critical speed or the car stops. The mechanism for this purpose, however, occasionally fails of operation, and in consequence the system is burned out or otherwise crippled by the discharge of the battery through the generator. This dynamo is driven by a belt running around two pulleys loosely mounted on the car axle, with friction clutches to connect the shaft with only one pulley at a time, according to the direction of the car, both pulleys turning the armature in the same direction. As the clutches are released when the motor runs the opposite direction the dynamo may reverse itself at any time when the strength of the storage battery is greater than the amount of power generated by the armature, whether the car is moving or standing still.

SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGE

The numerous accidents constantly occurring with high-power explosives used for blasting purposes emphasize the necessity of exercising great care in handling the materials and the wisdom of employing the best safety devices to prevent accidental discharge and to extinguish the resulting flames in case the explosion does not take place. A large per cent of the damage from such acci-



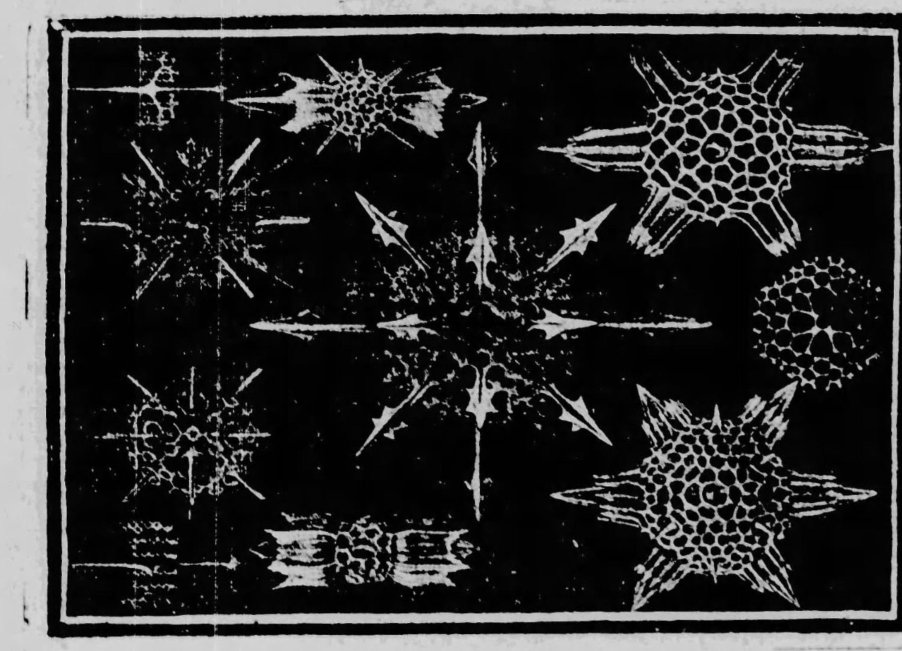
dents results from the spread of the flames instantly after the concussion, when no one is prepared to combat them and they easily take hold of the splintered woodwork. The special object of the invention shown in the drawing is to surround each individual cartridge with a fire-extinguishing agent, adapted to smother the flames arising from the explosive. In the illustration a sectional view of the cartridge and case is shown, the cartridge being suspended in the center, with its electrical firing mechanism, the bottom of the case resting on a projection secured in the end of the case, while the wires leading to the sparker, pass through the center of the sealing cork. The protecting shield is preferably made of paraffine-coated pasteboard, which can be manufactured at low cost and will contain either a liquid or gas to extinguish the flames.

HAS BOTH LEGS AND FINS.

In the lecture room of the New York aquarium, which, like the laboratory, is not open to the general public, will be found among the jars containing living coral, sea anemones, small crustaceans, fishes and amphibians, a tank of eight gallons' capacity, filled with water, in which four axolotls enjoy existence. These four white axolotls, which is a queer creature with both legs and fins, were presented to the aquarium nearly two years ago, when none of them measured more than two inches in length. Now they measure six inches each, and their appetite and digestion leaves nothing to be desired. In summer their food consists of dew worms, and in winter of sliced pieces of beefsteak, cut to resemble worms.

They were hatched in Germany, and arrived in this country in a somewhat defective condition. As they had received no food during transportation, they had devoured each other's legs and tails, but none of them was seriously injured, and they did not mind it much, for several months later all the missing members had grown again. The axolotls possess marvelous vitality, and cut-off limbs will grow again in a short time if no fungous formation takes places at the exposed surface of the wound. They even will grow again under favorable conditions if the cutting is repeated.

Nature's Most Delicate Beauty.



No one living is a greater authority on natural history than Prof. Ernest Haeckel, the distinguished German scientist; therefore it is interesting to know that the shells and animals shown in the accompanying pictures are, in his opinion, some of the most artistic forms that nature has ever produced.

In addition to being a great biologist, Prof. Haeckel is an artist, and in a work recently published at Leipsic, he speaks in glowing terms of the artistic forms of these shells and animals.

The animals shown in one picture belong to the species known as acanthophractae. Their distinctive characteristics are a variegated shell and a skeleton composed of several spicules. In the second picture are shown the shells of a species of snails known as prosobranchia. These are in some respects the most beautiful shells in the world, says Haeckel, and there is not one among them which is not worthy of careful study.—New York Herald.

Deficiency of Practical Knowledge.

A Hamburg school teacher recently undertook to find out what his pupils knew about common things Out of the 120 children between 10 and 16 years of age, 58 had never seen a flock of sheep, 70 had never seen a violet growing, 90 had never seen the sun rise, and 23 had not seen it set, 49 had never seen a man plow. He asserts that while city children may know about theatres and concerts, exhibitions, museums and stores, hundreds of the simplest things in life are mere words to them that convey no coherent idea.

A Bon-Mot of Lord Kelvin.

The jubilee of the submarine cable recalls a little story of Lord Kelvin, whose inventions, the mirror galvanometer and siphon recorder, made "submarine telegraphy commercially practicable."

At the time Prof. Thompson, as he was then, was engaged on his deep sea soundings work, he was one day discovered by a visitor experimenting with a long coil of wire.

"What is that for?" inquired the visitor, pointing to the wire.

"Making soundings," replied the professor.

"Ah," said the guest jocularly, "what kind of note does it give off?"

"The deep C, of course," came the answer, like a shot, accompanied by the well-known twinkle in the professor's eye.—London Express

The Advantage of His Feet.

"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush to my feet?" "Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."—Household Words.

Natural Mirrors.

The Lawyer—You say that you were walking behind this woman, could not distinguish her figure because of the cape she wore, saw nothing of her face, and yet know that she was a pretty woman. How do you account for that?

The Witness—Well, I could see the faces of the men coming towards me.—Life.

Rather Thin.

"Well, said the man from Pittsburg, as he gazed at the ocean for the first time, and allowed the water to drip through his hands, "it's big enough, but there's mighty little substance to it."—New York Herald.

Art and Literature.

Friend—Have you sold that historical painting of yours yet?

Artist—No; but I've hired a fellow to write a historical novel dealing with the same period. If that makes a hit, I can easily dispose of the picture.—Life.

Numbered Among the Quick.

"My husband," said the pale woman, is to-day beneath the cold, cold wave."

Deeply touched, we paid $1.25 for a 25-cent plaster statue of Piers the Plowman, which we did not want.

"Yes," she continued, when the money was safely tucked into her pocketbook, "he is firing on the new submarine torpedo boat."—Portland Oregonian.

Grocery Repartee.

"If I had an engagement with you," said the clerk, "it would be this."

And he gently placed a date with a peach.

"No," answered the pretty cashier, "it would be like this."

And she laid the date beside the canned lobsters.—Baltimore American.

Not Effective.

Big school girl: "Ain't you got no grammar yet?" Little school girl, "Nope, not till next year." Big girl: "Why, gracious! I've took grammar two hull years a'ready!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.—"WELCOME, BROTHER!"

As, during a long period of dry summer weather, storms are expected, but do not come, and in the quiet of each evening distant thunder is heard, from day to day and louder, so through the year had increased the ominous mutter of the people. And as some day, in the heat, clouds gather and overhang, and from their black bosoms send out threatening flashes, but finally pass away unbroken into peace again, so on that September morning it seemed that rebellion had come, but by night all was quiet once more. Yet as the storm would surely return, so would the outbreak certainly come, unless those who held power should hasten to avert it.

Frank Ellery knew that he could not yet dare to bring about his duel. One single spark might set the country in a flame; all personal desires must be subdued in such a crisis. Yet Frank could wait for a while without harm. It was in other ways that the events of the day had done injury to his plans, for while he was in Cambridge others had been given time to think, and to form their resolves in his absence. Alice, namely, and his uncle, the old fox.

Tudor met him at the ferry, and seized him to bring him to Alice. He himself had been of the guard at the Neck, the position of excitement. Alice had been overcome for a while; at least he had not been able to see her when he went to her apartment. Therefore, he had come out to search for Ellery. In his hurried sentences, but more in his eager, manly glances, Frank read the affection and delight which Tudor could not bring himself to utter.

There were many people upon the streets—officers in their uniforms, disappointed that there was no fight, and soldiers inclined to be quarrelsome now that the danger had passed. The ever-inquisitive inhabitants were gathering news, and the idle workmen were more than half willing to meet the soldiers on their own terms. But besides these—the usual sights and groups of the town—Frank saw standing here and there carts with bundles of personal belongings, with women and children sitting waiting. Men dusty with travel inquired for lodging from door to door. And the young Whig smiled, but not with pleasure, for these were refugees from the country—Tories frightened from their homes by the events of the day.

"Egad," said Tudor, presently, "I can't laugh with our fellows, or wish for fight. But to speak of ourselves," and he made an effort. "This is the second great day of my life; the first was when Alice returned. Ellery, I welcome you heartily. Had I chosen among all my acquaintance, you would have been the man. Everything I have is yours. My friends shall be yours, even Sotheran."

"Not Sotheran," said Frank.

"Yes; but he will," said Tudor. "He is a good fellow; I will explain, and everything will be forgotten."

"Not Sotheran," repeated Frank.

"See, there he goes," cried Tudor, not hearing. "He has entered our lodging. Come on, we shall find him in Alice's parlor." And in Alice's parlor they found the captain, the maid about to leave him. He stood surprised and stared for a moment at Frank as they entered.

"Tell your mistress," said Tudor to the servant, "that I have come."

"And that I have gone," interjected Sotheran, turning to the door. But he had to pass Tudor, who detained him, laughing.

"Nay, Henry," he protested. "Stop. You shall not go. Here is the strangest thing. Let me tell you. You know this gentleman?"

The captain turned and looked Frank up and down. He smiled, a haughty smile. Tall, handsome, fine in his brilliant uniform, he seemed to light the apartment with the gleam of the star Lucifer. Frank, standing quiet in his sober clothes, could but admire. "I remember this gentleman," Sotheran said. "We have an engagement."

"You shall give it up," said Tudor. "I will persuade you, Henry, this is the best friend I have in all the earth."

The captain smiled again, and looking upon his shorter friend, tapped his shoulder carelessly, as one indulgently reminds a child. "George," he said, "that best friend of whom you used to boast is dead."

"Nay," cried Tudor with delight. "He lives, and here he stands. Henry, this is—Frank Ellery!"

Sotheran stepped back one pace, and for an instant dropped his mask of carelessness. As a miser, at an alarm, opens a window and looks out, so this guardian of a secret showed his proper face, where fear and fury blended. "What?" he cried; and his hands clenched.

"'Tis he," laughed Tudor gayly. "I knew you'd be surprised. Well, no welcome for him? Jealous, Henry?"

"Nay—nay," said Sotheran, recovering and now with courage regarding the man who looked upon him calmly. "Not so, but quite surprised, indeed."

"Greet him," cried Tudor. "You shall be friends."

But they made no movement toward each other; instead, they coldly bowed, Sotheran, himself again, spread fair his hand upon his heart. "Mr. Ellery, your humble servant."

"Yours, sir," was the reply.

"Very fine," said Tudor, puzzled. "But very formal. You are forgetting to shake hands. Come, absolve each other from your engagement. It must be dropped."

"Willingly," agreed Sotheran.

"My dear Tudor," said Frank, and Tudor in the interest of the question did not note the subject turned, "before your sister comes, pray satisfy my curiosity. Here is your best friend come to life. Your worst enemy, of whom once I heard you speak—is he then surely dead?"

"Of all men," cried Tudor, "you should know."

"Is there record of his death upon the rolls?"

The maid appeared at the door. "May Mistress Tudor speak with her brother?"

"Certainly," answered Tudor. "I leave you two together. Make it up, now. Answer his questions, Henry."

The door shut behind him, and the two looked at one another. The deepest interest, the keenest study, held their glances fixed, and they spoke slowly, steadily. Though Sotheran appeared to lounge and smile, though Frank might seem at ease, there was a tension in each brain and they were merely actors.

"There was a record, captain?"

"Ah," said Sotheran. "Only one lieutenant was killed on the frontier in '72. Killed by Indians, the list said, but of course it was the same."

"And his name?"

"Must you know?" asked the other. "I have it written somewhere. But I begged Tudor not to inquire. The man is dead. His family—his mother or sister—would be injured by the scandal. Would it not be better not to ask?"

He looked Frank in the face, and put his question fairly. There was no answer, and they stood gazing. Though homespun contrasted with the king's livery, there was likeness in their eyes, their mouths firm set, their cool composure. Nearly a minute thus they stood. Then smiles grew on the face of each, the American's grim, the Englishman's bland.

"My dear Mr. Ellery," asked the captain in his most urbane tones, "have you enjoyed the day of excitement?"

"Captain Sotheran?" inquired the other, "have you a mother or a sister?"

Then the tiger looked out of the officer's eyes, and his hands clenched once more. One stole to his sword hilt, but there, in that room, no murder was possible, and Frank was secure. The hate that glared on him, the surprise and the fear, these were his revenge after two years. But the moment was brief. The devil disappeared from Sotheran's face and his laugh was a marvel.

"No relatives," he cried, "no sisters, no mother to mourn me. Ah, I am glad to see you, Mr. Ellery. What is life without an enemy? Ten minutes ago, and I scorned you. Now I can hate—at least until to-morrow morning. At what hour shall it be, and where? At clear sunrise, a quiet spot. Then he who leaves the place can even love the other."

Frank smiled.

"Let me propose," said Sotheran, "a solitary meeting. We can be more thorough. I despise interruptions."

"And besides," added Frank, "there will be no dying words, no last statement."

"I see we agree. Six o'clock, let us say. And to-morrow?"

"Not to-morrow," said Frank.

"Still a coward?" asked Sotheran, as with pity.

"Merely curious," was the reply, "to see what you will do. I give you rope—"

"A noble simile, oh valiant tradesman!"

"—Knowing," finished Frank, "that you will hang yoursel. Dear captain, you are mine, and when I choose——"

"You will tell?" he exclaimed with contempt.

"Ah, no, for then Tudor would kill you. That pleasure I reserve for myself." They heard voices in the next room; the latch rattled. "Captain Sotheran, good evening."

The hint was as broad as the butt of a musket, but in his departure Sotheran showed well. A look of merriment grew on his face. "Dear friend," he said, welcome back. Now is there interest in life, and a campaign begins. Good evening." And, smiling still, he shut the door behind him.

At the other door Alice entered, timidly, her hands trembling before her. And here was a study in tenderness which Frank, turning from that defiance of his enemy, could not decipher.

How had she dwelt on his image in these years, how loftily enshrined him in her heart! He, whose consideration caused the sacrifice of his ambition, whose devotion cost him his life, had become to her a wonderful ideal, and as time went by, her heart, yearning for its master, turned unhappily to the one man who might have ruled it. The memory of him had not lessened; not gratitude, but understanding of him, caused her constant pain; and Alice, when she had lost him, loved him. She saw before her a life without other love than this, and being a woman made to enjoy rather than to renounce, but at the same time steadfast, she had prayed daily with tears for the miracle of his return. From this cause sprang the melancholy in her life; she was as a woman widowed.

Then when he came, light flashed up. The phantom rose before her and became flesh and blood; she saw him, and he was the same. His manly form, which for her had borne enormous burdens; his face, refined by hardship, and then his voice, thrilling with every noble quality of his mind, were not less than in remembrance. Waves of sensation beat upon her heart, surprise and joy surged over her. The heavens seemed to open, she was blinded, then lifted up, and in the ecstacy of the moment all things were lost.

When she recovered herself he was gone. Barbara would have attended her, but Alice desired only to be alone. Then when she might think the woman in her rose up and drove out the visionary, and she began to fear.

She loved him, and she knew it. The dread lest the rebellion should begin and he this time be surely lost was quick to show her what her feeling was. But then, did he love her? Why had he, alive and able to communicate with her, remained as dead? She saw his purposes; but might he not have told to her his secret? He would have, if he had loved her. Of course, he did not love her. Then she must love in secret.

And so, when fearfully she advanced to meet him, she greeted him as she had determined. Her composure was but manner, and one could know from her trembling hands. Her sweetness did but disguise the salt of tears, and her voice shook when she spoke. Frank might have seen. But his heart was stirred with anger, his soul was stern. He could not know the tenderness that threatened to betray her as she bade him "Welcome, brother!"

"Brother!" repeated Sotheran in the hall. He took his ear from the door and tiptoed away, sardonically pleased.

Brother! Water fell upon the sparks of Frank's emotion. He was half Indian, trained to stoicism, and instantly he took the place she gave him, kissing a sister's hand. Her lips yearned but to touch his hair as he stooped before her.

"Brother!" grumbled Tudor when Ellery had gone. "If he is not more than brother when the year is out——"

But Alice escaped with her tears. She had learned that Frank had written, and she had not answered. And he was to be her brother now, until he wanted to be more.

CHAPTER II.—THE HOME-COMING

Mr. Ellery, his mouth suddenly dry, his limbs weak at the news Dickie plumped upon him, sat down abruptly in the nearest chair. "Frank—alive?" he gasped.

"Yes. And he has been our manager all this time. Can you conceive it, uncle? And how glad we shall be!" Dickie bent over him, clapped him on the shoulder, begged him not to be surprised, and then, recollecting that he must tell Ann, hurried to the kitchen.

Mr. Ellery laid a feeble head upon his hands, unable to subdue the beating of his heart. Frank returned (so he thought disjointly, and his own plans not completed, and—spying on him all this while! The faithless trustee glanced up and around him helplessly. How much had his nephew discovered. And were his friends in the civil court quite powerful enough? Thought failed him. He groaned.

But vermin, when there is no flight, have their final recourse to courage, and Mr. Ellery presently took heart. He had ceased to shake when Dickie came back; he knew what it was possible to do, and he tried it.

"Well, uncle," asked Dickie returning, "what is it, sir?" Mr. Ellery, his head bent down, leaned upon the mantel with sad face. "Are you not well? I thought the good news——"

His uncle raised his eyes, looking at him fixedly. "Is it good news, Dickie?" he asked.

"Why, sir—" began Dickie, astonished. Mr. Ellery stood upright with a sudden movement.

"Is it good news?" he repeated. "If Frank had returned from a distant journey, and come to me and said: 'Here I am, sir. Am I welcome?'—then I, Dickie, should have killed the fatted calf, and made a feast in the house. But this return—!" he paused, as if unable to go on.

"I do not understand, sir," faltered his nephew.

"He came back disguised!" exclaimed Mr. Ellery sternly. "He has deceived us. Trusting to this marvelous change in him, he took by a trick that which I would gladly have given him, and secure from discovery made himself master of family affairs. You can forgive him, Dickie, I see. But I—I am of an older generation. Our precepts were rigid. My father"—he pointed to the old smuggler above the mantel—"taught me to say: 'Better dead with honor, than alive with deceit.'"

He turned to walk away, eying his nephew under his brows. Dickie was thunderstruck. Mr. Ellery stopped abruptly, and continued his speech.

"I forgave him his boyish faults. He was headstrong and wild, but I mourned him, believing that had he lived he would have outgrown his defects. But now, Dickie, he is a man, and what do I find? You see for yourself. What I could forgive in a boy is different in one of his age."

"Uncle——" Dickie hesitated in defense.

"Why did he do it?" demanded his uncle. "Why, but to overreach me in some way? And what hardness of heart to keep us mourning for him. Oh," cried Mr. Ellery, vehemently, "might I still mourn him, rather than wake to this!"

Dickie stood speechless. His first feelings on finding Frank had been a blind, a sweet enthusiasm, the instinct of natural affection. But his uncle's words, backed by the weight of authority and respect, caused in him a horrible doubt. Had Frank been false and his action unfair? He was pulled both ways, but strongest toward his uncle. Mr. Ellery counted wisely on the tie of Dickie's habitual dependence upon his only relative. This moment was testing the wisdom and skill of his policy. He watched the struggle, and threw in his next word at the right moment.

"But I speak when I am surprised and hurt," he said, becoming calm. "He is your brother; he is my nephew. He is welcome to the house. If only——" and he sighed—"we might take him to our hearts!"

Dickie saw that his brother had done wrong. He was overcome, and, leaning against the mantel, gave way to tears, a boy's bitter tears of disappointment. And when Frank, from his interview with Alice, came at last to the old library where Mr. Ellery sat sunk in the great chair, and Dickie sulkily poked the great fire, his reception was ready.

It was an interesting picture could he have regarded it dispassionately. The broad back of his brother was eloquently turned and his savage thrusts at the charred sticks spoke loud of irritation. The uncle's visage was composed into resignation, as he prepared to fight for all he had. There were no opening words of welcome nor pretense of cordiality. Frank halted at the door. Mr. Ellery remained seated and bore the gaze of his nephew with considerable success. When he felt that his eyes must fall, he turned his look to Dickie with a sigh, and spoke.

"So, Frank, you have been deceiving us."

Frank understood, and saw that the fight was for the possession of Dickie's mind. Dickie was listening for his answer.

"Have you no welcome home for me, uncle—or Dickie?" he asked, a little sadly.

Dickie stirred as if to turn. Mr. Ellery spoke quickly. "Have you not forfeited a welcome?"

"Have I, uncle?"

"When you returned last December, why did you not come to us?"

"Do you not know, sir?"

"Oh!" cried his uncle, "I am pained to the heart by this underhand action of yours. That you could so deceive me and so spy upon me——"

"Spy upon you?"

Mr. Ellery's sallow cheek grew paler still. "I expect an apology, Frank."

Frank saw now no further change in Dickie's attitude. "I prefer to explain, sir," he answered. "Did you not once, in this very room, swear to keep me from the ropewalks till Dickie came of age?"

"I never meant it," answered his uncle.

"You swore upon the Bible. When I came last December and found the business on the brink of ruin, and knew that I, and only I, could save it, could I do otherwise than I did?"

"Frank," said his uncle, very gravely, "you should have come to me. I would gladly have given you the management of the walks."

One of the phenomena of our mental nature came suddenly to Mr. Ellery's aid. Into Frank's mind, stirred as it was by the discussion, came the word "brother," uttered sweetly. It passed quickly, but stung him into sharp speech.

"I do not believe you!" he answered.

"Frank!" cried Dickie, starting up.

Mr. Ellery also rose.

"Let there be no quarrel," he said. "There can be no further argument between us. You have not trusted me, Frank; but you are welcome home. I shall be patient with you, and when you are ready to be friends with me you shall find me waiting." With a dignity inspired by his words he left the room. He climbed the stairs to his own chamber and sat there, thinking nervously. But his last look at Dickie had given him courage.

Dickie had sat listening, pulled both ways. Frank's voice had thrilled him, but the habit of respect and obedience was not at once to be shaken off. Frank's final open disbelief of Mr. Ellery's word brought Dickie to his feet, indignant.

Yet, as he faced his brother alone, the strong and earnest face before him tempered his feeling. "What will he say?" thought Frank, and waited. Dickie struggled for words, and before he could find them his protest faded into disappointed pleading.

"Would you not even apologize?" asked Dickie. "Once more with us and already defiant? It was reasonable for him to feel hurt and for me. You do not seem to have considered us. Had you no heart?"

"Dickie," asked Frank, "do you know that you decided me to keep unknown?"

"I?" cried Dickie.

"I found when I came back, Dickie, my teachings forgotten. I left you opposed to uncle; I found you friends with him. I left you a Whig; I found you a Tory. Yes, I had a heart, and it was cruelly hurt. What place was there for me in your life? None, Dickie, none."

Dickie was too deeply impressed to speak. Frank went on:

"There was a place waiting for me elsewhere, Dickie—a place that no one could fill but me. I saw Humphreys, and he advised me, begged me, to do as I did. But had I not found my brother so completely changed, I never should have followed the road Humphreys pointed out."

"Humphreys disliked uncle," cried Dickie, with burning cheeks; "but father trusted him."

"Father was good," answered Frank, "as are you, God bless you, Dickie. You see no harm in any one, not even in politics."

The tables had been turned on Dickie, and the instinct of the young is self-defense. "In politics," he replied, "I am for the king."

"And I against his ministers," answered Frank. "Some day, Dickie, we shall think alike. We must. But let us end this, Dickie." Frank was deeply disappointed. "Is there any way I can help you? Do you need money? Uncle had none unless he draws upon our savings."

"I have money," answered Dickie. "But our savings? Why, we are poor—in debt?"

"Well," said Frank, "let all this pass. Try to believe, Dickie, that I thought of you in everything I did. In the future it will be the same."

He ended with a sigh and Dick nearly melted. Another moment and all might have been forgotten in an avowal of affection. But Ann, drawn by the sound of voices, came to the library door and rushed at her boy with a cry. Mr. Ellery,

STIRRED THE WHOLE WORLD

Launching of the Demologos, the First Steam Battleship, at New York in 1814.

The credit for giving to the United States the honor of building the world's first steam warship belongs jointly to the inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton, and the president of the United States, James Madison. The launchings, which attracted the attention of the civilized world, occurred in New York on October 29, 1814.

Probably the best idea of the Demologos has been given by the commission which was intrusted by President Madison with her construction. They said:

"She is a vessel resting upon two keels, separated from end to end by a canal 15 feet wide and 6 long. One section contains the caldrons of copper to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its piston, levers and wheels, occupied another part. The great water-wheel revolved in the space between them; the main, or gundeck supported her armament, and was protected by a bulward 4 feet 10 inches thick of solid timber. This was pierced by 30 portholes, to enable as many 32 pounders to fire red hot balls; her upper or spar deck was plain, and she was propelled by her enginery alone."

The fate of the Demologos was a sad one, she being blown up in a mysterious manner, while moored near the Brooklyn navy yard, on June 4, 1829. In this frightful accident 25 persons were killed, one of them being a woman. The official reports do not throw much light upon the occurrence, but it is intimated that the explosion was the result of design.

fearing that the conference might last too long, called from the stairs: "Dickie, I want you." Dickie went away, and though Frank saw he did not move to stop him. The brothers had not even shaken hands.

Truly the home coming was a disappointment. Ann wept over him and Pete came like a dog to his master; Doctor Warren and Rodman were happy to recover him, and Barbara was joyous; Mr. Adams sent for him; Doctor Church was gracious to him. Harry Knox sought him out to renew his acquaintance; and in the Whig ranks a place was made at once for Frank Ellery. But where his heart was most deeply set, there he had failed. The word "brother" took the delight out of Frank's heart; he knew not what he had expected, yet not that. Though there had been no rupture with Dickie there was no confidence. And the news that the estate was in debt brought anxiety or else added suspicion.

(To Be Continued.)

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received from the publishers mentioned. Please write to the publishers, not to us. We do not handle books:

From Honeyman & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey:

Bright Days in Merrie England. By A. Van Doren Honeyman. This is the illustrated record of nearly 1,000 miles of coaching trips through England and Scotland, and a delightful volume.

From The Inland Printer Co., Chicago:

Establishing a Newspaper, by O. F. Byxbee, will be a great help to those making their first venture into the newspaper field.

From William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill.:

The Story of Three. By Walter James Sherwood. The "Three" are beautiful, innocent, sleeping babes, over whom tender, loving mothers hang all alike dreaming of the splendid future of their infant boys.

"TROUSERS CREASED WHILE YOU WAIT."

The invention here illustrated contemplates a device for creasing the trousers while the garment is being worn. As ever man knows, or should know, the little care necessary to keep the trousers creased well repays their owner in the improved appearance which they impart, even though the garment be old. For the class of men who are always in a hurry, and yet never think of attending to the matter except upon the spur of the moment, this creasing device will recommend itself, as the time required for its use is short and there is no necessity for removing the trousers while the creasing is being

done. The device consists of a clamp for pinching the cloth and holding it in a creased condition, while the flatiron is applied to the fold of cloth protruding from the jaws of the clamp. The clamp is made of sufficient length to establish a fold substantially the full length of the trousers' leg, while the iron for heating the cloth is in the form of a pair of pliers, with extremely long jaws, which can be clamped tightly together with the hands. The clamp not only provides a guide for the creaser, but also serves as a guard for preventing the heated irons from burning the person. In operating the device it takes but an instant to affix the clamps and tighten the screws, when the heated iron can be pressed over the folded edge for a moment and the work is finished.

LITTLE GLINTS OF SUNSHINE

Two young men sat through the first act in a local theater, then adjourned to a neighboring tavern for refreshment. The acting was bad and would have excused the use of stimulants by any but the players. When about to re-enter the building only one could produce his return check.

"It's all right," said he of the check airily. "You remember him. He's with me."

"Yes," answered the gatekeeper, more doubtful than polite, "but he may have given his check to some other person."

"But he didn't," was the convincing reply. "He's a stranger here and hasn't an enemy in the city." The gate opened wide.—Boston Record.

Winston Churchill tells an excellent story of a chaplain who quarreled with the captain of a ship on the way to South Africa because the captain refused to let him hold services in the saloon.

The captain regarded himself as the priest of his own ship. Mr. Churchill found the chaplain tramping the deck in anger.

"And what did you say to him?" asked Mr. Churchill sympathetically when he had heard the story.

"Oh, I said nothing at all," answered the chaplain with a splendid show of self-command, "but I may tell you that any other clergyman in the Church of England would have told him to go to —."

"Do you love me for myself alone?" asks a woman.

"Yes," says the man.

She believes him and marries him.

"Do you love me for myself alone?" a woman asks.

"No, for your money," says the man, not by word of mouth, but by his actions, which speak even louder than words.

She does not believe him and marries him.—New York Sun.

When the man discovered it was his wife he had kissed and not the cook he was extremely cast down.

It was like the brave little woman to try to comfort him.

"Cheer up, dear," said she. "Only think how much better it is than if you had mistaken the cook for me and spoken harshly to her!"—New York Sun.

Mrs. Goodsole—Why, Johnny, are you just going home now? Your mother's been looking for you all afternoon.

Johnny—Yes'm, I know.

Mrs. Goodsole—Just think how worried she must be.

Johnny—Oh, she's near the end o' her worryin'. I'm just beginnin' mine.—Philadelphia Press.

"'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you,'" said Markley. "That's the golden rule, and I believe in it too. Don't you?"

"Well," replied Borroughs, "if I did I'd be offering to lend you $10 this minute."—Philadelphia Press.

Hewett—Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Jewett—I think you overestimate the number of people who mind their own business.—Brooklyn Life.

Little Clarence—"Papa, is there really honor among thieves?" Father—"No, my son; thieves are just as bad as other people."—Tit-Bits.

A FOWL TIP. Buy an incubator that your wife or child can run. Get the SURE HATCH. It succeeds where others fail. Large catalog; hundreds of photo views and valuable information sent free. Address nearest office.
Sure Hatch Incb. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

NEW TOOL THAT ALMOST TALKS

The most highly developed of machine tools is the automatic screw machine, and, like many another contrivance for saving labor, its home is New England. It is a development of the ordinary steel-working lathe, the intermediate step between the monitor lathe, in which the various cutting tools protrude from the side of a steel turret like thirteen-inch guns from a battleship turret. In the non-automatic screw machine, the turret is revolved by the operator, so as to bring each tool into play, just as the turret on the old "Monitor" was revolved to bring one gun after another into action. But in the automatic machine, the work is done without human guidance.

In making screws, nuts, bolts, studs, and other small pieces that must be turned, drilled, or threaded for watches, clocks, typewriters, electrical instruments, and other mechanisms, all the operator has to do is to feed the "stock"—a long, thin rod of steel or brass—to the machine. The feeding mechanism carries the rod slowly forward into the field of action. The turret advances, and puts its first tool at work on the end of the rod. When this tool has done its task the turret withdraws it, turns and advances a second tool into action. Each cutting tool around the turret has its distinct work to perform—one cutting a thread, another shaping a head, another putting on a point, another drilling a hole, still another putting on knurling. The turret automatically brings each of, perhaps six tools into action, and, when the work is finished, the completed screw drops into a pan, while the "stock" is automatically fed forward to begin the complex operation again. A stream of machine oil pours continuously on the work to carry away the heat, and the little metal cuttings collect in a heap under the machine.

Hour after hour, this wonderful automaton goes through its cycle of operations, the turret clicking every moment as it brings a new tool forward. Small brass pieces, on which but one tool cuts, are dropped at the rate of four a second. Large screws of complicated design, upon which a whole turretful of tools must work, are cut from a steel rod at the rate of one or two a minute. So perfectly are these screw machines constructed that an unskilled workman can operate a row of them. All he is required to do is to keep them fed with "stock." In some shops girls tend the machines.—Success.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR

A portable refrigerator is the new invention of a New York man, who recommends his peculiar icebox as a receptacle for milk and butter delivered daily at residences. There is a compartment for ice, a second for milk and a third for butter. The box is watertight, lined with zinc, and with an escape provided for water from the melted ice.

Such boxes are designed to be supplied with ice when the milk and butter are put into them at the dairy, and the quantity of ice will be sufficient to last at least

twenty-four hours—i. e., until the boxes are taken up by the driver when leaving a fresh supply of butter and milk.—New York Herald.

A Servian Bride.

At market we saw a bride in the native dress, who had just come from the church where the marriage ceremony had been performed, and was receiving the congratulations of her friends and neighbors, while her proud husband stood at her side and was envied. She was a buxom damsel of the Swedish type, with blonde hair and a clear blue eye. Her head was covered with a peculiar turban, from which hung clusters of silver coins. Long strings of coins were suspended from a necklace and a girdle, and hung over her shoulders and hips and must have been very heavy. These were her dowry. She had begun to save them during her childhood, and, instead of putting them in a savings bank, had strung them together for ornaments, and had worn some or all of them on festive occasions to attract the attention of the eligible young men of the neighborhood.

They were of different denominations, all of silver, and were strung together with a good deal of taste. The custom of the country permits a bride to control her dowry after marriage, and many women are able to preserve their wedding coins and transmit them to their children. Sometimes they are exchanged for a piece of land, a cottage, or cattle, and sometimes the coins are taken, one by one, from the string, to meet emergencies in domestic economy.—Letter from Servia.

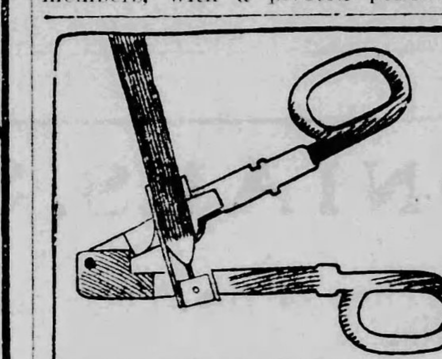
Of Course.

Uncle—Johnnie, would you prefer this apple or the stick of candy?

Johnnie (putting out both hands)—Oh, yes, indeed!—Chicago News.

NEW PENCIL SHARPENER.

The inventor who designed the pencil sharpener shown below evidently saw a woman trying to sharpen a pencil with a pair of shears and made up his mind to provide her with an implement of this kind made on purpose for the work. The device comprises a pair of hinged members, with a pivoted pencil-holder



and an adjustable cutting blade mounted on one of the swinging arms. This blade is slightly curved and can be tilted at any angle, with a screw for holding it in position. The pencil-holder is attached to the under member and has a block at the end to limit the insertion of the pencil. By adjusting the blade at the proper angle it can be made to cut a short or long shaving, thus giving the pencil a sharp or blunt point, as desired. There is no soiling of the fingers, and as the pressure is on the side of the holder instead of on the point of the pencil, there is little danger of breaking the lead.

UNCLE SAM'S PENSION ROLL STAGGERS JOHN BULL

If the pension roll of the United States continues at its present rate of increase, says the London Daily Mail, the happy time when the American people can all stop work and live on their government will soon come. Already one American in every 80 has a pension, and if only the applications in sight are allowed, this proportion will be reduced to one in every 58.

The population of the United States has increased 21 per cent in the past decade, but the pension roll has increased 47 per cent in the same period. The pension roll is therefore overtaking the population at the rate of a 26 per cent faster pace, and when it has quite caught up, there will be nothing to do but take life easy, with congress assembling now and then to vote an increase all around.

A little more than $2,500,000,000 has been paid out by the United States during the past century in pensions, and the yearly expenditure is growing by leaps and bounds. There are now 997,735 names on the pension lists, an increase of 4,206 over the year before, and there are 403,569 claims pending. When it is considered that there were 43,586 deaths among pensioners during the year, an idea will be gained of the rapidity with which new claims are being allowed and new claims added.

The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the past year alone amounted to the enormous total of £27,706,296. This money goes all over the world. Every country is represented in the addresses on file among the pension records, as well as nearly every inhabited island of the sea.

The British Isles have 870 of Uncle Sam's pensioners. Of these, 427 are in Ireland, receiving £12,000 annually; England has 328, who get £9,300; Scotland, 102, with £3,444, and Wales, 13, drawing £280 a year.

In Germany there are 610 wards of the United States, who draw £19,000; France has 72, who get £2,000; Russia, 9, who receive £300; Norway, 45, drawing £1,500; and Denmark, 27, receiving £760. Down in Spain, 7 pensioners get £167, and Portugal has 6, who take £168. So it goes into Italy, with 33, drawing £930; up into Russia, where 32 get £900; over to Turkey, where 7 receive £200, and down into Africa, where 13 are paid £200.

United States pensioners are on the island of Comoro, near the coast of South Africa; on the Seychelles islands, in the Indian ocean; in Sierra Leone, near Liberia, and on the island of Mauritius. In Canada, Mexico and South America there are many more in proportion.

The liberality of the United States pension system staggers the imagination. According to the figures of the recently issued report of the commissioner of pensions, Henry Clay Evans, there were registered on June 30, 1901, no fewer than 19,992 attorneys authorized to prosecute pension claims.

How much the dishonesty in connection with pension claims is costing the government annually it is, of course, impossible to say. Under the act of June 7, 1888, which the commissioner pronounces bad and vicious, because a standing invitation to file fraudulent claims, widows are given an unlimited time in which to file claims for pensions on account of the death of their husbands. Some of these claims have been filed 35 years or more after the soldier's death, and it is almost impossible for the government to decide whether they are fraudulent or genuine.

The arrearages in such case are so large, the chances of detection so small and the inducements so great to commit perjury in preparing claims, that there is great opportunity for fraud. Commissioner Evans expresses the opinion that every legitimate claim for pension by death during the war, or for years succeeding the war, has long since been filed, and that, in the interest of good government and an honest system of pensioning, this law should be repealed.

Remnants of a Large Man.

Legend has it that the vicinity of Chapento and the Messa Rica, New Mexico, was peopled by a race of giants centuries ago, and evidence to substantiate the story has been found on the ranch of Don Luciano Quintano. Five men several days ago began to excavate at a place on his ranch marked by two pieces of roughhewn white building stone about fifteen feet apart. They had dug about five feet between the stones when a skeleton was unearthed. It is well preserved. The giant's chest measurement could have been no less than eight feet. The lower jawbone is all that remains of the head. It is a massive piece, and in it is a huge tooth. The forearm measured four feet and the length of the arm must have been about eight feet. The skeleton will be sent to the Archaeological Society at Santa Fe.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A STEADY WORKER.
Coffee Works Slow But Sure.

Many people use coffee day after day without an idea of the serious work it does with nerves, stomach, bowels, and sometimes with the eyes, heart and kidneys. Its work is done gradually, that is, the poison affects the nerve centers a little to-day and a little to-morrow and so on, and finally the nerve cells are slowly broken down and then Nature begins the call for help.

It is a safe proposition that if a man or woman has headache, stomach trouble, or any such ailments come on at intervals, something is wrong with the food or drink, and this question should be investigated carefully, for health is the best capital anyone can possess and willfully breaking it down is a piece of childish folly.

It is easy to leave off coffee if one will take Postum Food Coffee, properly made, for Postum has a delicious coffee flavor, and a deep seal brown color which changes to a golden brown when cream is added, and it satisfies the coffee drinker without any of the bad effects of coffee; on the contrary, the result of using Postum is the rebuilding of the broken down nerve centers by the food elements contained in it.

Postum is a pure food beverage made by scientific food makers and can be depended upon absolutely for its purity and the good results that follow its use.

To bring out the flavor and food value Postum must be boiled at least 15 minutes after the boiling begins.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

CUE FOR PLAYING GAMES.

This invention relates to a cue for playing various games, the object being to produce a cue comprising a mobile striking pin, which is actuated by a hammer, the force of the latter being derived from a metallic rubber spring. With this instrument the player may hold the body of the cue perfectly stationary, and, upon actuating the hammer, strike a blow upon a ball or other game apparatus in connection with which the cue is used. Of course, this cue is designed especially for parlor billiards and similar games, generally placed in rooms where space does not allow the use of a full-length cue, but it has sufficient strength and accuracy to

make it useful on the regulation billiard table. The device comprises a barrel, a firing-pin and a sliding hammer for actuating the pin. The hammer is surrounded by a coiled spring and is connected with a trigger passing through a slot in the side of the barrel. The head of the barrel is enlarged and provided with a rubber or felt collar, which elevates the firing-pin to the proper height. The strength of the blow being gauged by the eye, the hammer is drawn back to correspond, the trigger engaging notches to hold the hammer in position to strike a hard or light blow, corresponding with the distance it travels and the strength of the spring. A pull on the trigger releases the hammer, which flies forward and strikes the short firing-pin, driving it out far enough to propel the ball.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

INSIDE A QUAIL'S SHELL.

The egg-bound quail felt he couldn't stand it another minute; he must have more room. So he drew back his head as far as he could—and precious little it was—and struck and pressed with all the strength of determined and final effort, when, lo! the walls of the house began to give way! * * * He felt that something strange and unusual had happened. Just what it was he did not know, but he was sure it was something of great importance. He now felt stronger than he had ever felt before, and so he pushed his little nasal horn harder and harder against the wall. * * * Now he saw how it was done, so he kept turning more and more in his bed, pressing the ugly nasal horn against the wall from time to time, raising a row of little three-sided pyramids entirely around the shell. Then as he stopped to rest a moment he felt the sweet air coming in through the rents he had made, and he filled his lungs with it—a thing he had never done before—and it intoxicated him, and made him feel bigger and stronger than he ever felt before. So he straightened himself out just to show how big and fine he was, when lo! the whole top of the house fell off, and he rolled out into the bottom of the hollow hemisphere, the most astonished creature you ever saw!—Harper's Magazine.

Have Confidence in Shaw.

Governor Shaw has the ability and experience to make the treasuryship a still more important part of the administration and will prove both capable and popular. No living man is better posted on matters of finance, for the study that he has given to that subject during the last twelve years has made him an authority throughout the financial world, and we think the ablest speaker and campaigner of the nation. He saw and studied the rising cheap money vagary years before its danger was comprehended by the leading politicians. He mastered it as a business man, and when it spawned its brood of the deceived and misled over the land he was prepared to meet and drive it back with all the force of incontrovertible facts and statistics, and his speeches at once gained nation-wide attention and appreciation.—Iowa State Register.

Can Beat the Janitor

"The owner says if we don't pay our rent he'll make it hot for us." "Tell him to go ahead. That's more than his janitor has ever done."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Farmstead.

ANSWERS AND INQUIRIES.

Smut in Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell H. E., of Fremont, Neb., how to keep smut out of his wheat. Put water enough into a tub or barrel to cover one bushel of wheat; dissolve one ounce of pulverized bluestone in a pint of warm water, and pour into the tub; then put one bushel of wheat in the tub, and let it soak ten hours; then sow your wheat, and you will not have any smut. If preferred, you can put your wheat in a tight wagon bed, and sprinkle the water over the wheat. This will keep out smut whether your seed wheat has smut in it or not.—T. W. M., Ruth, Ky.

Editor Farmstead:—I see that H. E., of Fremont, Neb., asked for recipe for smut in wheat. Take two gallons warm water and add all the blue vitriol that it will dissolve, and put into a large tub full of clear water. Cut a hole about 5 inches square in the bottom of a nail keg, and cover the hole with a screen; fill the keg with wheat, and set into the tub and lift out. This will clean 25 or 30 bushels of seed wheat.—E. L. H., Bainbridge, Ind.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I have tried the following with positive success: Give the dog a heaping teaspoonful of sulphur twice or three times a week in sour milk. If he will not eat it, pour it down him. Continue for two or three weeks, until the skin becomes clear of sores or bumps. The symptoms of mange are: Continued, protracted scratching, with weak, watery eyes, followed by sores or bumps all over the body. Scabs form on the sores, the hair becomes thin, and the animal becomes poor in a short time.—W. T. K., Brownsboro, Ore.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to C. N. B., Park Falls, Wis., would say that we are curing our dog of mange with hellebore. Give one drop for three mornings, then skip three, then repeat. In two weeks you will see an improvement. Then give only occasional doses. Our dog was covered with sores, which formed a thick scab. This hair came off so that he was nearly bare. He kept scratching himself all the time, but he is nearly well now.—M. A. G., Fitzgerald, Ga.

Black Leg and Anthrax.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. F. S., in The Blade of Feb. 6, will say that the symptoms, cause and cure of blackleg and anthrax are so varied that it could hardly be explained satisfactorily by me. But if he will have the representative of his district send him the year book of the department of agriculture for 1899, he will get a full description of both complaints, and lots of other valuable information. I will say, however, that if vaccination is properly performed the loss from either complaint is less than one per cent, where it used to be from 85 to 90. We had one farmer here that lost 18 head of two-year-olds in one week. He inoculated the rest, and lost but one, and that through imperfect vaccination; did not change his cattle on to another range, either. Vaccination is sure, if properly performed.—B. L. H., Joubert, S. D.

Teosinte.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to an inquiry of H. P. C., Van Alstyne, Tex., whether teosinte is easily eradicated, will say that I have grown it, and found that it is a great forage plant. It is a perennial, and has the nature of corn; grows from the seed, and is therefore easily eradicated.—C. B., Altoona, Iowa.

Preserving Eggs With Lime.

Editor Farmstead:—In regard to preserving eggs by the lime process, I will give the following recipe: Rule for mixing the ingredients: To each pail of water, add two pints of fresh slacked, and one pint of common salt; fill your barrel half full of this fluid, and put your eggs down in it any time after June and they will keep for two years, if desired. If you are successful in the experiment, please report through The Blade.—W. T. K., Brownsborough, Ore.

Chicken Trouble.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some poultry raiser tell me what to do for my chickens? They get stiff in the feet and legs, and can not get their heads to the around; they tip forward. They are fat. We feed wheat and corn.—J. E. A., Falco, Kan.

Stringy Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—What will cure my cow of giving stringy milk from the front part of her bag? She is a young cow and a great milker.—M. B. J., Lodi, Cal.

Cure for Black Leg.

Editor Farmstead: I am a reader of The Blade and have seen the question asked, what would cure black leg. I have a recipe for it that will cure every time, if followed according to directions. Take one pint sweet milk, one-half teacupful of ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls of kerosene; mix together and pour down.

As a preventive of black leg give 1 teaspoonful of saltpeter in feed once a month.—W. J. M., Canton, Pa.

To Bring Butter.

Editor Farmstead: If Reader, of Egg Harbor, Wis., will try heating the milk to near the boiling point each time before straining, she will have no more trouble in churning.—G. C., Ligonier, Ind.

That Founder Cure.

Editor Farmstead: W. M. D., of West Point, Ind., gives a cure for founder in horses. Will it cure founder of 4 years' standing? In what quantity of water is it dissolved, how large a dose is given and how often repeated?—J. A. T., Sandy, Ore.

A Horse's Ration.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell me how much corn chop should be given to an ordinary work horse, with hay?—J. A. S., Jonesboro, Ark.

Throat Disease.

Editor Farmstead: I would like information in regard to a cow that has some throat disease. When eating or breathing, she has a rattling sound in her throat, such as in wind-broken animals, and a slight swelling of tonsils inwardly, and also outwardly. Would like some information, also a cure or a treatment that will be beneficial. Who can prescribe?—G. A. M., Liberal, Kan.

Trouble From Dehorning.

Editor Farmstead: I have a steer that was dehorned two years ago. One side got well soon, but the other is sore yet, mattering badly. Also, there is a large sore place right on top of his head—a kind of a spongy growth, the size of two fists. Two months ago I took a knife and cut that part off smooth with the head. I could see then it was reaching deeper into the head, just like a sponge, full of little cavities filled with pus, offensive to the smell; but the outgrowth is now as large as ever. I doctored him with carbolic acid, sometimes putting on pure, and burnt alum and air-slacked lime, but all to no avail. He is in good flesh. Do you think I ought to kill him and drag him off, or is there a cure for him?—F. D. Wakita, Okla.

Canada Thistles.

Editor Farmstead: I note a number of remedies in the Farmstead for Canada thistles. I had one-fourth of an acre on my farm. The field was in hay. About the 15th to the 20th of June I mowed them down with a scythe. By the time the hay was ready to cut in July they were about four inches high again. I tilted the guards as low as I could and cut them close to the ground. I have never seen one since. That was five years ago.—P. A. J., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Mange in Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please give me a cure for mange in horses? One has had it for some time and the hair is coming off. The others, I believe, are going to take it.—O. W. H., Elm Grove, W. Va.

Self-Milking Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow that sucks herself. In what way can I break her? Would like to hear from several of The Blade readers.—H. G. D., Cove Creek, N. C.

Tumor in Teat.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give me a remedy for a cow that has a small hard lump at the root of the teat, that stops the flow of milk from coming down into the teat? Also what is the cause of it?—P. A. J., Cedar Springs, Michigan.

Wants a Clover Catch.

Editor Farmstead:—I have bought a farm that has not had any clover on it for five or six years. The soil is a sandy loam. Will some one tell me how I can get a sure catch of clover on twenty acres of rye, and whether I can seed with oats or not? I do not care what kind of clover I sow, just so I get a seeding.—J. H. C., Sherwood, Mich.

Cedars From Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of The Blade tell how to raise cedars, when to plant the seed, and how?—H. S., Gradon, Kan.

Cough in Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Scotch collie shepherd dog, which has a cough. He seems choked up in his head, is very dull and stupid, but has a good appetite. Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is the matter with my dog, and what to do for him, as I prize him very much?—R. N. W., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Warts on Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year-old colt with a wart on its eye and one on its side. Will some one please inform me through the Farmstead, how to get rid of them without injuring the eye?—J. M. O., Midland City.

Pencilaria.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give the mode of raising and taking care, and tell of what value is the fodder plant called pencilaria?—B. F. H., Morford, W. Va.

Pear or Apple.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me if a scion of a pear tree grafted into an apple tree stump will live and bear pears?—E. P. A., Islesboro, Me.

Lumps on Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some on who knows give a remedy for my horse? He has a lump running up and down from hoof to pastern on a front leg, is lame in trotting and in walking on frozen ground.

I also have a Jersey heifer, due to calve in two weeks, that has a lump the size of a hen's egg in one quarter of her udder. This lump is not noticeable. Will some of The Blade readers give a remedy?—Subscriber, Mt. Ephraim, O.

Broom Corn Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best kind of broom corn seed to plant, how much seed is required per acre, what time to plant, what soil is best adapted to raising it, and what culture is required? Does it require culture just like any other corn? I would like to know all about gathering and caring for it. Will some reader answer early?—H. E. B.

Doubts the Fact.

Editor Farmstead:—I see an article by I. A. H., Conneautville, Pa., in which he says a cow raises and rechews her food. I can't agree with him in this. He will have to furnish more proof. We have had cows give birth to calves on floors where it was impossible for them to get anything to eat but milk from the mother; but nevertheless it would lay on the floor and chew its cud. I don't believe in a cow losing her cud any more than I. A. H. does; neither do I believe they raise and rechew their food. Let us hear from you again, brother.—H. H. B., Antwerp, Ohio.

Lice on Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I saved a recipe from The Blade last fall for lice on hogs, but have lost it. Will you please to republish it?—C. C., Kindie, Mich.

We fail to find such a recipe in the files of The Blade. Will some one send a formula for publication?—Editor Farmstead.

Only a Name
No Money is Wanted.

Please show this to some person who needs one of these books. Ask him to send me his name.

I will mail the book, and with it an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell the druggist to let the sick one take it for a month. If satisfied then, pay $5.50. If not, I will pay the druggist myself.

I mean that exactly. I do not always succeed, for sometimes there is a cause, like cancer, which medicine cannot cure. But most of these diseases result from weakened inside nerves; those nerves which alone make every vital organ do its duty. I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen them; my Restorative always does that. I have furnished it to 565,000 people on terms like the above, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it—paid because they were cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend. I will pay all the cost if I don't. Won't you tell this to some sick person who wants to be well?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 53, Racine, Wis.
Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
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Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
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Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Cures Animal Sickness

Big Springs, Miss., February 8, 1901.
I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for five years with all of my stock and I would rather have it than any other medicine for stock. It has taken the day here. A. I. EDWARDS.

Nine times out of ten when your animal is sick it is a simple case of indigestion. Unload the animal's bowels and you have it cured! This is one of the reasons why so many cures have been effected by the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. This great remedy for animals acts on the same principle as the celebrated Thedford's Black-Draught. When given to an animal in its food it invigorates the digestive organs and thoroughly cleanses the entire system. This generates new life. When your stock or poultry is sick give them a *medicine* of recognized standing—not cheap food or "condition powder" There is no remedy on the market with the reputation of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If your dealer does not keep it, order a 25-cent can from the Chattanooga Medicine Company. Successful stock raisers feel that their herds have the best protection when they are given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine once a week.

Madisonville, Ky., December 8, 1899.
I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on my horse, milch cow, chickens and hogs and it does all you claim for it. E. BASSETT, Proprietor Feed and Livery Stable.

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $3.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

FEED YOUR QUAILS.

And Save the Lives of the Farmer's Best Bird Friends.

Editor Farmstead:—Many of the subscribers of The Blade doubtless are farmers and will, through this very cold weather and deep snow, see the necessity of feeding the little quail. Sheaf oats, or shelled corn and oats, mixed, and placed along the hedges or other fences, will soon be found by them, and they will go there daily for their feed. Corn being generally scarce little was left for them in the fields, and the snow is so deep they can find no weed seeds upon which to live. They relish many kinds of weed seed and when the snow is gone will be able to take care of themselves. We are permitting our best bird friends to die when we let the little quail starve. They will more than pay us in their cheery little song. I am feeding perhaps more than one hundred. I never kill one, nor allow one killed. A hunter would better get into a hornets' nest than to shoot my quail.—R. C., Assumption, Ill.

STRAWBERRIES.

Some Practical Hints on Their Fall Management.

Editor Farmstead:—Being of a practical turn of mind, and having had some experience with all kinds of vines as well as tree fruits, I have concluded to give Blade readers the benefit thereof in the fall management of strawberries. Throughout the Southwest, the summer's drouth has materially affected the chances of a crop of that luscious fruit this coming summer. The vines made but poor growth, and passed into their dormant state rather weakly.

In regard to their culture, it is necessary that the ground be well stirred on the surface—that is, constant shallow cultivation as well as hand weeding amid the plants. I prefer planting the rows about three feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches apart in the row. No matted row, either for field or garden, should be allowed. Strawberry plants must have room or space from which to draw nourishment and be supplied with moisture, which may be held in the vacant and well-tilled space as a reserve. Practical experience often demonstrates the fact that in a broad, matted row of a foot or more, the edge plants will bear heavily, while the inner plants will be barren, and, if not, they will be undersized and hence not marketable.

A good way to mulch plants in the fall, where straw is difficult to obtain, is to plant corn or oats in drills thickly, and near enough to the row so that when frost cuts them down their green tops will lodge on the row. This planting should be done late in the season. You who plant the strawberry should work on the motto that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and thereby you will have something both palatable and handsome for your labor.—A. C., Chillicothe, Ia.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Facts Called For by a Recent Blade Questioner.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. C. P., of Cedar Falls, Iowa, in The Blade of February 6, as to the description of Ayrshire cattle I will say:

The quantity of milk yielded by the Ayrshire cow, considering her size, is very great. Five gallons daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considered as not more than the average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given for the next three months, and one and one-half gallons during the succeeding four months. This would amount to more than 850 gallons, but allowing for some unproductive ones, 600 gallons may be considered the average quantity obtained annually from each cow. Three gallons and a half of this milk will yield about a pound and a half of butter, avoirdupois. An Ayrshire cow may be reckoned to yield 257 pounds of butter per annum, or about five pounds per week all the year round.

They are docile in temper, hardy and sound constitutioned. They will fatten on farms and in districts where others could not, except they were supported by artificial food. On their natural food, of poor quality, they give milk abundantly and long and often to within a few days of calving, but when they are removed to richer pastures, their constitution changes, and they convert their food more into beef. Their flesh is of great value to butchers, the fat being mingled with the flesh, instead of being seperated in the form of tallow, which gives a beautiful appearance to the meat.

In color the Ayrshires vary greatly—brown, red and white appear to good advantage; yellow and white is frequently seen. Color is, as yet, a matter of taste. The carriage should be light and active, the head well up, and the hind legs should not cross in walking. The condition should be neither fat nor lean, but that average which a good cow holds when in good flesh at calving, liberally fed while in milk. In selecting Ayrshires, if these points are attended to, and if the breeder has carefully studied what has been previously written in relation to raising cattle in general there will be no difficulty about the selection of superior animals.—Subscriber, Mt. Ephraim, O.

Reparties That Hurt.

A correspondent at Ithaca, N. Y., sends the Record the following street car incident: One of the last sharp November days a boy entered the car, leaving the door open, much to the discomfort of an old gentleman who sat next. As the wind chilled his marrow his temper arose. Leaning across his seat and taking the kid by his ear, he said: "Were you brought up in a barn? Why don't you shut the door?" The boy said nothing, but closed the door, coming back to his seat in tears. This sight moved the old man to relenting pity. "There, there," he said, "little man, I didn't really mean you were brought up in a barn." "That's just it," retorted the kid. "I was brought up in a barn, and every time I see a jackass it makes me think of it."—Philadelphia Record.

American Oil Is Favored.

Because of the poor quality of Russian petroleum supplied it the Grecian government has ordered in New York 720,000 gallons.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT Book free. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

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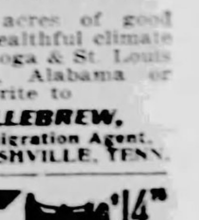

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 561, Detroit, Mich.

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DEATH TO HAIR—ROOT AND BRANCH.
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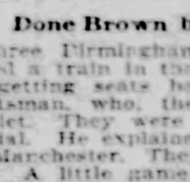

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We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that too without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free of charges to any lady who will write for it and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL,
78 and 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Done Brown by a Green Scot.

Three Birmingham card-sharpers entered a train in that city and succeeded in getting seats beside a green-looking Scotsman, who, they knew, had a big wallet. They were very polite; he was genial. He explained that he was going to Manchester. They were, too. So lucky, etc. A little game was proposed and started. The countryman played awkwardly, but was evidently enjoying the fun. High stakes followed—very high. They let the countryman win, of course. Suddenly he started up. "I must get off here," he said. "I am on the wrong train."

"Eh? What?" they ejaculated. "You said you were going to Manchester."

"Did I?" he replied. "Oh, I meant to Liverpool. Good day."

The green Scot was not so verdant as he looked.—Tit-Bits.

WILL GET HIS DESERTS.

Naggus (literary editor, inspecting manuscript)—Your story is good enough so far as I have got, Borus, except that the hero is rather fine drawn. He's entirely too good for this world.

Borus (struggling author)—I know it, Naggus. I kill him off in the last chapter.—Chicago Tribune.

Sincerity.

Clerk—"I would like to get off early, sir, as my wife wants me to do some odd jobs around the house while it is light enough."

Manager—"Can't possibly do it."

Clerk—"Thank you, sir. You are very kind."—Puck.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Presidents' Politics.

G. W. H., Alvaretta, Okla.: The Presidents belonging the the Federalist party were: Washington, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams.

The following were Democrats, or of the party which was its lineal ancestor: Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Cleveland.

The following were Whigs: William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

The Republican Presidents were: Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Who Has It?

"Some years ago I read a poem by Nora Perry, of which I cannot recall the title, nor can I find a copy. The poem referred to the scent of a sandalwood fan. Can you tell me where I can find it?"—R. C., Monroe, Mich.

We are unable to locate the poem. Can any reader of The Blade help us?

Sun, "Fast or Slow."

Some weeks ago, a brief answer was given in this department on the above subject. This brought a number of letters, several asking for a fuller explanation. We refer their writers, and all others interested, to an article elsewhere in this issue, with a diagram, which we hope will make the subject clear. It is entitled Clock and Sun Time; Their Real Difference.

Ministers to South America.

H. E. G., Glenfield, N. Y.: The United States ministers to South American countries are: Argentina, Wm. P. Lord; Bolivia, Geo. H. Bridgman; Brazil, Chas. Page Bryan; Chile, Henry L. Wilson; Colombia, Chas. B. Hart; Ecuador, A. J. Sampson; Paraguay and Uraguay, Wm. R. Finch; Peru, Irving B. Dudley; Venezuela, H. W. Bowen.

The Virginius.

E. A. T., Welcome, Minn.: The Virginius was a steamer sailing under the American flag, supposed to be carrying men and arms to aid the Cuban insurgents. She was captured October 31, 1873, by a Spanish war vessel. The captain and several others were shot. On the demand of the United States, the vessel was surrendered, but sank on the voyage to New York. The prisoners were liberated. Spain disclaimed any intent to insult us, and it was proved the Virginius was not entitled to sail under our flag.

Robert Burns.

S. R., Scullton, Pa.: Robert Burns, Scotland's most famous poet, was born near Ayr in 1759, died in 1796. He began writing poetry in his 16th year. He tried farming unsuccessfully. In 1787 he went to Edinburgh, where he was admired and feted by people of all ranks. A collected edition of his poems was issued, which netted him £500—about $2,500. With this he stocked a farm, and married Jean Armour, who had before that borne him twins. But he fell a victim to drink, which undermined his constitution and eventually led to his death. He left four sons. His poetry appeals to the deepest and purest emotions of the human heart. "Highland Mary," whose name was Mary Campbell, was his first love, and the subject of some of his most beautiful songs. After her death he wrote an elegy entitled "To Mary in Heaven."

Gen. Burnside.

"Please give me a short sketch of Gen. A. E. Burnside."—B. C. G., Lowville, New York.

Ambrose Everett Burnside was born at Liberty, Mo., May 23, 1824; died at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 3, 1881. Getting a common school education, he became a tailor; but showing such a liking for military life, his congressman appointed him to West Point. He graduated in 1847, and was for a short time a lieutenant of artillery in our army in Mexico. In 1852 he married Mary Richmond Bishop, of Providence, R. I., and resigned his commission to superintend the manufacture of a breech-loader he had invented. This caused his bankruptcy. He then entered the railroad business, and when the civil war broke out he was appointed colonel of the first regiment of Rhode Island militia. On Aug. 6, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and in 1862, he led the expedition which captured Roanoke island, New Bern, N. C., and Beaufort. Later he was transferred to the army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself at South Mountain and Antietam. When McClellan was relieved, Burnside was made commander of the army of the Potomac. After the defeat of Fredericksburg, Hooker superseded him, and Burnside was transferred to the department of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati. In 1863, he marched over the Cumberland mountains, captured Cumberland Gap, and was besieged at Knoxville by Longstreet. When Sherman compelled Longstreet to raise the siege, Burnside was sent east, to the army of the Potomac, under Grant. He reisgned from the army on April 15, 1865, and returned to railroading. He was three times governor of Rhode Island, and later United States Senator from that state.

The Salamander.

L. W., Lake Comfort, N. C.: The salamander is a lizard which lives on land in the adult state, and is found in the water only in the breeding season. They frequent damp places, and are found in Europe, Asia and North America. Centuries ago, it was believed that the salamander could live in fire; some being so foolish as to suppose they were created by fire. With the revival of learning came the experimental method of science; and it was found by experiment that the salamander perished in fire just as any other animal would. Your question would indicate that you have found people in your vicinity whose mental state is that of the fifteenth century instead of that of the twentieth.

Municipalities.

"Please give me the difference between a city, town and village."—S. M. U., Hoyle, N. C.

All these words have two or more definitions—the ordinary one and a legal one, the latter generally differing in different states. A city, in ordinary parlance, means a place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community. The principal legal definitions are: In the United States or Canada, a municipality governed by a mayor and aldermen, and created by a charter, with a requisite number of inhabitants, which number varies in different states; in Great Britain and Ireland, a town that is or has been (1) the seat of a bishop, (2) a royal borough, or (3) erected into a city by royal patent. A third meaning is the ancient walled town which was the nucleus of a metropolis, as in London or Paris.

Town, in its ordinary sense, is a considerable collection of dwellings and inhabitants, smaller than a city. In its legal meaning, a town is (1) a territorial division established by law for municipal purposes, (2) a sub-division of a country, and (3) a political sub-division of a state.

A village is, in ordinary speech, a small collection of houses and inhabitants, larger than a hamlet. In its legal sense, it refers to the limited corporate powers given to such a collection of people.

Black Friday.

P. J. C., Gatchel, Mo.: Greenbacks and other paper money having depreciated because of the over-issue of greenbacks during the civil war, and because the government could not redeem them on demand in gold, gold coin became an article of merchandise. Merchants in the foreign trade had to have gold for their trade abroad. On Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, Jim Fisk and other speculators attempted to "corner" the gold market. That is, they quietly made contracts for gold to a greater amount than they supposed could be available within the few hours of a business day, and then began to bid it up. It reached 162½—that is, a dollar in gold for $1.62½ in greenbacks. The secretary of the treasury broke the corner by offering $4,000,000 of treasury gold to the highest bidder. The effect of this attempt to corner gold was a panic in the stock market.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Miss Lillian Martin, Graduate of Training School for Nurses, Brantford, Can., now of Milwaukee, Wis., Testifies that the Hospital Doctors Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Cure Severe Cases of Woman's Ills. She says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—While we are taught in the training schools throughout the country to look down upon patent medicines, and while the doctors in the hospitals speak slightingly of them to patients, I have found that they really know different. I have frequently known physicians to give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to women suffering with the most serious complications of ovarian troubles, falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, and other disorders. They would as a rule put the Compound in regular medicine bottles and label it 'Tonic,' or other names, but I knew it was your Compound, and have seen them fill it in prescription bottles. I have never seen anything but happy results from its use; inflammation and ulceration has been relieved and cured in a few weeks, especially where your Sanative Wash has been applied also. I feel it but due to you to give proper credit for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have great faith in it and often recommend it to others."—MISS LILLIAN MARTIN, 384 27th Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

If you are sick, write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Forfeiting Citizenship.

E. R. S., Highmore, S. D.: If a native-born citizen of the United States should go to some other country and become naturalized, he would forfeit thereby his citizenship here. If he came back, he would have to be naturalized here to regain citizenship, the same as any other alien. The United States constitution does not say that all persons born in the United States are citizens. It puts in the qualifying clause, "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." By naturalization in another country the man referred to would no longer be "subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States.

The United States has never adopted the proposition, "once a citizen, always a citizen." On the contrary, it has opposed it. You will recall that one of the causes of the war of 1812 was the taking of sailors who were naturalized citizens of the United States by force from our merchant vessels, and compelling them to serve in the British navy, on the plea that they were British subjects, notwithstanding their American naturalization.

Thomas Paine.

J. H. W., Monroe, Iowa: Thomas Paine was born in England in 1737, died in New York in 1809. His talents attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin, who was the agent for the Pennsylvania colony in London, and he advised Paine to come to America, which he did in 1774. His pamphlet entitled Common Sense, published early in 1776, advocating absolute independence, had a tremendous effect, and the Pennsylvania legislature voted him £500. His Crisis, which appeared at irregular intervals during the war, was also of great service to the patriot cause. In 1781 he was associated with Colonel Laurens in obtaining loans from France and Holland. In 1787 he went to Europe in the endeavor to introduce an iron bridge he had invented. He took part in the French revolution, and was made a member of the national convention, having become naturalized as a Frenchman. Robespierre had him thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror, but he was released through the intervention of the American minister. In 1794 and 1795 he published in Europe his Age of Reason, which is an attack upon the Bible. He returned to America in 1801, and spent the rest of his life on his farm at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gen. Greene.

P. J. C., Gatchel, Mo.: Nathanael Greene was born in Rhode Island in 1742, died in Georgia, 1786. His father was a Quaker. Young Greene had a desire for education, and managed to secure it, though he did not attend a college. About 1768, becoming convinced that war would be the outcome of the troubles with the mother country, he applied himself to the study of military science. When an independent military company was formed, he joined it as a private. His interest in military affairs was not pleasing to his Quaker brethren, and he severed his connection with them, though he never lost his liking for their religion. After the battle of Bunker Hill, Rhode Island raised a brigade of three regiments, and made Greene brigadier-general. After the defeat on Long Island, Greene, who had been made major-general, advised the abandonment of New York island, and the occupation of the Westchester shore and the holding of Fort Washington. The latter soon fell, and Greene suffered in reputation in consequence, because he had advised holding it. He had command of the left wing of the Americans at Trenton. Greene's conduct and wise counsels through this campaign commended him to Washington, who in 1777, selected him to present Washington's plans to congress. Greene's bravery and generalship saved the destruction of the American army at Brandywine. Greene was president of the board of affairs who tried Andre, and signed the latter's death-warrant. He was placed in command at West Point, and later sent to command the southern army. His campaign was brilliant, and for it he received a gold medal and the thanks of congress. His military strategy was of the highest order.

The Milky Way.

H. B., De Witt, W. Va.: The Milky Way is composed of stars, most of which are so far away that we can not see them as individual points of light. Viewed through a good telescope, they are seen to be stars, with some nebulae scattered among them. The arrangement of the universe seems to be a flat disc, like a grindstone, for instance. The earth is located in this some distance to one side of the center, so that the vast circular mass of stars is viewed edgewise. There is no change of direction in the Milky Way. This appearance is given by the motion of the earth itself. During last year, The Blade contained two articles on the subject, which will give you a much fuller idea than we are able to give in the small space at our command, if you will look them up in your file of the paper.

Gen. Bragg.

C. A. W., Big Prairie, Mich.: Braxton Bragg was born in Warren county, N. C., 1817; died at Galveston, Texas, in 1876. He graduated at West Point in 1837, was appointed lieutenant of artillery and served mainly in Florida until 1843; from that year to 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, and just before the Mexican war was ordered to Texas. For his gallant defense of Fort Brown he was was promoted captain of artillery. He was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Monterey, and lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Buena Vista. From the end of the war to 1855 he was on frontier stations. In January, 1856, he resigned from the army and retired to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. When the civil war began, he was made a brigadier-general, and in 1862 promoted major-general. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted general in place of Albert Sydney Johnson, killed. After the evacuation of Corinth he succeeded Beauregard in command of the department. He led an army of 45,000 into Kentucky, but after the battle of Perryville retreated. He was worsted at Stone River, but gained the victory at Chickamauga, only to be defeated at Mission Ridge. He was relieved from command, and called to Richmond to act as military adviser to Jefferson Davis.

National Hotel Affair.

E. L. B.: The incident of the so-called poisoning of guests at the National Hotel in Washington, in 1857, is mentioned in all biographies of President Buchanan. A few weeks before his inauguration Mr. Buchanan entertained a large party of his leading political friends at a dinner at the National Hotel, after which nearly all those present suffered from the effects of poison taken into their systems and some of them never recovered. At that time the trouble was attributed to the well water, but it was probably due to ptomaine poison of which nothing was known at that time.

Brunhilde.

J. H. K., Wheatland, Iowa: The character of Brunhilde is from Wagner's opera of the Nibelungenlied. The story is taken from a popular German epic poem, which was composed by an anonymous poet at the close of the 12th century. Brunhilde was the powerful queen of Iceland, whose hand was sought by Gunther, king of the Burgundians. The principal hero is Siegfried, prince of the Netherlands, who assists Gunther in obtaining the hand of Brunhilde and for his services is rewarded with the hand of Kriemhilde, the beautiful sister of Gunther. The envy and jealousy of Brunhilde caused her to quarrel with Kriemhilde and finally led to the murder of Siegfried.

Subsidies.

J. E. S., Springdale, Ark.: Great Britain pays subsidies to her merchant marine. The subsidies are paid in different ways and for different purposes but usually take the form of high pay for carrying mails. She has been paying these subsidies for nearly two hundred years. Nearly every maritime power except the United States pays subsidies to encourage its merchant-marine. December 6, 1899, Senator Frye introduced a bill into the Senate proposing to appropriate $2,000,000 yearly for about five years "to promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States. The bill did not become a law.

One question at a time, please. See rules at the head of Bureau.

Yellowstone Park.

W. H. B., Evans, Colo.: The Yellowstone Park is a tract of very picturesque and mountainous country situated in Idaho and Montana and containing about 3,390 square miles of land which was set aside by the government as a public park for the enjoyment of the people, March 1, 1872. The park in addition to the beautiful mountain scenery has various rivers and streams in it and a number of lakes. About 85 per cent of the park is forest clad and the forest abounds with wild game such as elk, deer, bear, antelope, moose and even a few buffalo. One of the most wonderful features of the park is the geysers. The park is under the supervision and control of the secretary of the Interior and is guarded by government employes. No hunting or trapping is permitted in the park. There are several good hotels and many miles of good roads in the park.

Jewish Disabilities.

"It has been said that a Jew cannot own land in some countries. Please state whether that is the case and whether there are laws against Jews that other people are not under."—W. R. Atkinson, Ind.

At present the Jew is not discriminated against as such in any so-called civilized countries except Russia and the Balkan states. The Jew as a Jew never was persecuted anywhere except in Christian countries, but his troubles were thick enough then to spread over a good deal of territory. There is hardly any conceivable form of injustice and persecution that has not been applied to the Jews at some time or other by Christian nations and the lightest of these was depriving them of civil and political rights. Since the French Revolution reason and justice have gradually spread until they now cover even the Jews except as noted above.

Treaty of 1817.

"Is there a treaty in force now prohibiting the United States or England from building warships on the great lakes?"—J. B. W., Toledo, O.

The treaty of April 28, 1817, known as the Rush-Bagot treaty from the names of the British and American commissioners who negotiated it, limited the naval force that each country might maintain on the great lakes.

They were each allowed to have one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one 18-pounder cannon on lakes Ontario and Champlain and not more than two vessels of like size for all of the rest of the lakes.

Pekin.

"Please give me a history of the City of Pekin. How many acres of land are there in the city? The height of walls, and thickness? How many in population?"—J. F. R., Mantua, N. Y.

The word Pekin is a corruption of the Chinese name, Pei-Ching, or "Northern City." There are really three cities in one—the Manchu or Tartar, or Northern City, and the Chinese or Southern City, or the Forbidden City, which is in the Manchu City. The walls of the Manchu City average 50 feet in height, and are fully 60 feet thick at the base; those of the Chinese city are 30 feet high and 25 feet thick. The circuit of the two cities measures 21 miles, including an area of about 26 square miles. The Forbidden City is at the center of the Manchu City, nearly 2¼ miles in circuit, in which are the imperial palaces and other buildings. At the time of the siege of the legations, we printed a large map of the entire city, with full information. If you preserved your file of The Blade for 1900, you can easily refer to it.

Pekin is one of the most ancient cities in the world. In the 13th century, before Christ, the invading Mongols drove out the Tartars. Kublai Khan, a grandson of Genghis Khan, made it his capital in A. D. 1280, and he was there visited by Marco Polo. The Ming dynasty drove out the Mongols, and fixed the capital at Nankin. The third Ming emperor again made Pekin the capital in A. D. 1421. The Manchus became masters of the empire in A. D. 1643, and continued it as the capital.

Miscellaneous.

W. K., Alpena, W. Va.: Sorry, but we can not.

B. F. W., New Hill, W. Va.: Not to our knowledge.

J. R., Knoxville, Iowa: July 18, 1889, fell on a Thursday.

F. B., Mellette, S. D.: We can find no reference to him.

A. T. R., Iola, Ill.: Sorry, but we know nothing of his life.

S. O. B., Bridgeport, Ala.: Our space is unfortunately too limited to allow us to accept your offer.

C. H. T., Elmira, Mich.: We have not seen a copy of it in the last ten years, hence can not print it.

S. L. B., Leitersford, Ind.: There are no statistics as to the death rate by states. Therefore, we cannot answer

A. O. W., Patterson, Ill.: There are stamp dealers in all cities. The rules above forbid us to give addresses.

J. W. D., Glenola, N. C.: There is no record kept of names of passengers arriving from Europe going that far back.

T. J. R., Lancing, Tenn.: The only way would be to advertise for the book, in some paper located where it was used.

P. K., Benn, O.: Better write to the 'Superintendent of Free Delivery Service, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C."

M. N., Hornellsville, N. Y.: The duty on potatoes imported into the United States from any other country, is 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

L. E. M., Burlington, Iowa: Colorado stands first in gold production, and Louisiana in sugar cane. But we have not the data to answer further.

D. L. M., Sidney, O.: We have never seen a quarterly report. Better write to your Congressman and have him send you one, if they are issued.

J. R. W., Lone Cedar, W. Va.: Buy a copy of the Tribune or World Almanac. In that you will find a list of the counties in each territory or state.

E. G. M., Thomas, W. Va.: We do not know that steel railway ties are in actual use anywhere. However, they will doubtless come into use eventually.

F. W., Warner, O.: If two brothers marry two sisters, their children are simply first cousins. There is no other word in the language that expresses it.

C. C. P., Kellerton, Iowa: Milledgeville was the capital of Georgia until the adoption of the new constitution in 1868, when Atlanta was made the capital.

A. F. H., Shrock, Ind.: To trisect an angle is to divide it into three angles, each of exactly the same size, by geometrical methods, not by actual measurement.

J. A. W., Aredale, Iowa: Trees that are joined by a branch are rather common. A couple of years ago The Blade printed a picture of the finest specimen in Ohio.

C. T. P., Lone Cedar, W. Va.: To braze iron and brass together, make a brazing metal in the following proportions: Copper, one pound; spelter, eight ounces, and a little lead.

G. L. G., Lambertville, Mich.: The clerk of the courts at your county seat will give you all information about naturalization. We cannot spare space to publish the laws on the subject.

D. V. R., Fort Recovery, O.: The public debt of the United States was greatest July 1, 1865, when it amounted to $2,680,-647,869. The public debt on Jan. 1, 1902, was $1,332,231,564.

J. R. P., Raymilton, Pa.: We have no proof other than the Bible itself as to its correctness. As to the testimony of science as to the age of the world, all intelligent men believe the scientific proof.

S. E. R., Addison, Vt.: Thanksgiving was never proclaimed by the President until Lincoln began it in 1863. Since then, it has always been on the last Thursday of November, never in December.

O. B., Georgetown, Ill.: There is no United States bureau of mineral springs, and no United States inspectors. Ask some lawyer whether there is any law in your state bearing upon the matter.

H. T. B., Fairfield, Neb.: The entire scientific world is practically an unit in believing the theory of evolution—that all life on the globe, animal and vegetable, is a development from lower forms.

F. T. C., Keno, O.: Newspaper illustrations are either from photographs or sketches by an artist. To secure a position, fit yourself, and then go and inquire at the offices of newspapers that employ artists.

C. J. L., Surrey, Ind.: If you mean to ask are all the ex-Confederate soldiers Democrats now, the answer is no. If you mean during the civil war, the answer would probably be yes. Why not make queries plain?

J. L. W., Fortner, Tenn.: The ten largest cities of the world, according to census figures, are: London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Vienna, Canton, Tokio, Philadelphia and St. Petersburg. Pekin is the thirteenth.

J. D., Trilla, Ill.: We have explained in the Bureau three times that the National Blind Relief Society is an English one, located in London, and that it does not take cognizance of any cases outside of England. We have not the address.

H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.: There is not a shadow of a doubt as to Durrant's guilt, and the righteousness of his execution. There was no "confession" by anybody. Drop the subject. It is too unsavory for discussion among clean-minded people.

W. J. B., Canton, S. D.: As to a cure for asthma, we doubt if any medicine will cure all cases. The dry, thin atmosphere of the plateau country of Arizona and New Mexico—at an altitude of 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea—benefits many cases.

C. M. O., Cassadaga, N. Y.: Earthworms are always more abundant on the surface of the ground after a wet rain, especially if it occurs at night. The reason is not fully understood. But dismiss from consideration the childish idea that they "rain" down.

J. L. W., Fortner, Tenn.: The English alphabet follows the order of the Latin, the latter, in a general way, that of the Greek, the latter that of the Phoenician. Beyond that, we know nothing. No one knows who made the original arrangement.

Subscriber, Last Creek, Tenn.: The President always has the right of peremptory discharge of any servant of the government, but he does not exercise it frequently. Ordinarily, a servant in the classified service is not removed except for cause.

A. Q. F., Sturm's Mill, W. Va.: The words Orient and Occident refer to the sun—the former meaning the rising-place, the latter the setting-place. As the sun is never in the north or south, there are no corresponding words for those points of the compass.

G. W., Clear Creek, N. Y.: Science has not yet fathomed the reason that certain liquids, in taking the solid form, shoots into crystals. Frost on window panes is a beautiful example of the crystallization of water, but we do not yet know why it assumes these forms.

W. L., Emerald, Wis.: The belief of all educated men, Christian or not, is in the truths of geology. The development of the universe was in accord with laws, and the Christian says God made these laws; the agnostic says he don't know whether there is a God or not.

V. R. D., Carneyville, Tenn.: When any event happens that brings a hitherto obscure person into prominence, the newspapers there, or in the nearest city, either obtain photographs at once, or send an artist to make a pencil portrait. Other newspapers copy from the ones first printing it.

E. S. W., Manistee, Mich.: The Pied Piper of Hamelin was written by Robert Browning, and based on an old German legend. It may be found in Browning's works, and we have seen it in school readers and books of recitations. Any bookseller ought to to be able to get it for you.

H. G. J., Muskegon, Mich.: Hon. Powell Clayton is the United States ambassador to Mexico. His address is, of course, Mexico City. It is no part of his duty to furnish such information as that of which you speak. Why do you not write to the Mexican ambassador at Washington, Senor Manuel Aspiroz?

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.: It was assumed years ago that the sun must be moving about some center; but the long series of observations, during the past 50 years, fail to show any curvature. Apparently the sun, with ourselves and all the other planets, are drifting in a straight line through space.

J. E., Mt. Vernon, O.: The Keltic race had two distinct languages, each with several dialects. The first was the Breton, including the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Bas Breton, spoken in part of Brittany in France. These are still in existence. The second was the Gaelic, which includes the speech of the Scottish Highlanders, of the aboriginal Irish and of the island of Manx. The so-called Irish language is the Gaelic.

J. J. H., Valparaiso, Ind.: We had no idea any one man set up the claim to be the first sound-reader of telegraphy. The statement has hitherto been made that the operators on the earlier lines first found they could recognize the "calls" of the offices, and from this it was but a step to read by sound. We do not think any one man can justly claim to have been the "first practical sound-reader." It does not seem reasonable.

E. V. M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: In Bryant's lines, "O, ye wild winds, a mightier power than yours in chains upon the shores of Europe lies," etc., refers to the people of Europe under monarchial rule. The poet evidently held the false idea that Europeans are not satisfied with monarchy. The fact is, the great majority in the leading countries of Europe prefer a monarchy, except in France.

Reader, Parkersburg, W. Va.: There is no department or bureau at Washington to whom you could apply in that case. The naturalization laws of the United States require the application for first papers to be made before (1) a circuit or district court of the United States, or (2) a court of record in any of the states. If you made application before an United States court, ask the U. S. marshal what to do; if before a state court, inquire of a lawyer what the legal fees are.

Free to Ladies

One Full-sized $5.00 Package of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Treatment Given Free to Every Lady.

Cures every form of Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Menses, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, etc.

The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to give free, one full-sized $5.00 package to

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every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce their most wonderful remedy in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. They could not afford to do this only that they expect after you are cured and they know you will be and that you will recommend the remedy to suffering friends who will gladly order the treatment and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal free offer. Send your name and address to Dr. Mary Lock Co., 111 Englewood Station, Chicago, Ills., for a free $5.00 package and be quickly cured in the privacy of your own home.

Remember this is not a patent medicine but a full three-course treatment sent complete, in a plain package so that no person will know what it contains.

The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes will be given a full $5.00 package free. Write to day.

Marvelous Growth of Hair

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Compound That Grows Hair on a Bald Head in a Single Night.

Startling Announcement Causes Doctors to Marvel and Stand Dumbfounded at the Wonderful Cures.

The Discoverer Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many world-famous discoveries, the cele-

MISS HISLOP, of New Zealand, and Her Marvelous Growth of Hair.

brated physician-chemist at the head of the great Altenheim Medical Dispensary, has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last rached the goal of his ambition. To the doctor all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims nor can his cures be disputed. He does not ask any man, woman or child to take his or anyone else's word for it, but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to any one who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage. In a single night it has started hair to growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails, no matter what the condition, age or sex. Old men and young men, women and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. If you are bald, if your hair is falling out or if your hair, eyebrows or eyelashes are thin or short, write the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 5737 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage for a free package, and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

HIS TURN.

"I wouldn't marry you," exclaimed the angry damsel, "if you were the only man on earth!"

"You bet you wouldn't," he retorted. "If such conditions existed I would take my choice."—Baltimore News.

USUAL THING.

Biggs—I hear you are financially embarrassed; is it true?

Diggs—No; my creditors seem to be a little embarrassed, but I'm not.—Chicago News.

GOING RIGHT THROUGH.

"Huh!" jeered the proud citizen of the rival town. "Prince Henry is only going to stop five minutes at your station."

"That's right," said the visitor from the other town, "but he isn't even going to hesitate at yours."—Baltimore American.

NATURALLY.

"Josiah," asked Mrs. Chugwater, "what is a bucketshop?"

"It's a place, I suppose," replied Mr. Chugwater, looking impatiently up from his newspaper, "where they empty the water out of stocks."—Chicago Tribune.

WHERE HER INTEREST CEASES.

"So your wife has a great fondness for fiction?"

"Er—a—yes; all except the kind I tell her."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HAD HIM.

"Pa," said little Tommy, "I'll bet you a cent that you won't give me a nickel!"

"Done!" said pa.

(Then Tommy explained things, and pa saw he'd have to pay up either way.)—Boston Globe.

A Blizzard Tragedy.

The snow pile is frozen. You slip!
You stumble!
You slip!
You tumble!
You are up in the air
For a second or so,
But while you are there
It has thawed, don't you know.
. . . . . .
You get back to the ground
And are drowned.
—Washington Star.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for March 2. The Stoning of Stephen. Acts vii:54 to viii:2. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Between last lesson and this we have Stephen's address to the council in reply to the charge of blasphemy. The greater part of it was occupied with allusions to the history of Israel. Beginning with the call of Abraham he traced the chief events in the lives of the patriarchs and in the theocracy to the time of Solomon who built the temple. In this recital he showed great familiarity with those Providential dealings by which the people had been so greatly favored, all of which went to prove that he had profound reverence for the time-honored institutions whose glory he would not assail or diminish. The speech was well calculated to awaken in the minds of those who heard it a feeling of respect for the accused man. After such conciliatory language Stephen was seized by a spirit of indignation as he contemplated the enmity of those before him, and he broke forth in words of bitter and violent denunciation, charging them as stiff-necked, resisters of the Holy Spirit, murderers of the prophets.

OFFENDED (Verse 54).—The brave man had delivered his message, red hot with denunciation, to a wayward people who boasted that they were the descendants of Abraham (John viii:33), and the custodians of the covenant. No more heroic deed had graced the annals of Israel. It was a rare exhibition of that uncompromising hostility to evil which is needed by reformers in every age. But, whatever good may afterward have been accomplished for the cause of righteousness—and there must have been some good—the speaker was instantly assailed by the entire council. His words, like sharpened knives, had cut into their very hearts and stirred them to the depths with resentful rage. They scowled and muttered. They left their seats and gathered about Stephen in the wildest confusion. They bent over him with threats and imprecations. Forgetting for the time the dignity of their station as judges they were transformed into a tumultuous mob, and the Chamber of Justice resounded with the outcry sometimes heard when the rabble is let loose in the streets (Acts xvi:19).

SUSTAINED (Verses 55 and 56).—In the midst of this excited crowd of the rulers, like a lamb among wolves (Matt. x:16), Stephen was undisturbed. As a faithful servant he trusted the promise of his Master (Matt. xxviii:20). His duty done he was willing to abide the consequences, and there was given to him a vision of rare beauty and significance to sustain and comfort. Turning away from the tumult that was about him and looking up as every good man should, he had a view of heaven, which was opened to his spiritual gaze (Matt. iii:16). There he saw the glory of God, the effulgence surrounding the most High, what few have ever seen (Exod. xvi:10. There he also saw Jesus on the right hand of God, the place of highest honor (Col. iii:1). This vision came to Stephen through the illumination of the Holy Ghost by which he was filled and possessed, and under the prompting of that same Spirit he declared to those about him what he saw. It was an hour of great triumph over the powers of darkness.

STONED.—(Verses 57 and 58. Stephen's last declaration exasperated the members of the council. They were shocked by the claim that he had seen visions, a prerogative only of the prophets (Isa. 1:1), a piece of blasphemy in keeping with what had been previously charged. They saw no further reason for judicial proceedings. He was convicted by his own words. Without waiting for formal vote, and in defiance of the Roman government, which alone could inflict the death penalty (John xviii:31), they meted out judgment with quick and furious hate. With a loud cry of horror the judges stopped their ears that they might not hear the language of the prisoner. They rushed upon him with one accord and bore him from the judgment hall, which they considered he had polluted by his presence. They thrust him outside the walls of the city, as the law required (Heb. xiii:12). The mob did the execution. Quick and fast the stones fell upon the condemned man (Lev. xxiv:16).

WITNESSED.—(Verse 58.) It is common to think of certain circumstances as trivial. These are generally passed by with slight mention and are soon forgotten. Afterward it has been learned that what seemed to be the merest trifle was a matter of utmost importance, perhaps the center of influences that work out great results. It was so in the stoning of Stephen. The two witnesses required under Jewish law (Deut. xvii:6), in casting the first stones, laid off their outer garments which were placed for safe keeping at the feet of a young man named Saul. This young Pharisee (Acts xxvi:5), who had studied in the celebrated school of Gamaliel (Acts xxii:3), was from Tarsus, a city of Celicia, and was destined to high honors among his countrymen. His presence on this occasion and the service he rendered indicate that he was esteemed by the church officials. He was there, however, at an opportune time, a witness of all that transpired in this deed of blood. A strong impression must have been made upon his mind, evidenced by his after reference (Acts xxii:20).

PRAYED.—(Verses 59 and 60.) How will Stephen die? With what spirit will he lay down his life, a martyr to his faith, the first in a glorious company who in the century following made themselves immortal? There was no shirking or fear, no attempt at defense or escape. With utmost composure he submitted (Isa. liii:7), supported by an unwavering faith. Fully convinced of the destiny that awaited him and eager to escape the evils of this world he offered but one petition for himself, that his spirit might be received by the Lord whom he had trusted (John xiv:3). His body he resigned to the indignities that might be offered by persecutors. The real man could not be harmed. Stephen would pass into the heavens. The fleshly tabernacle alone could be maltreated (Matt. x:28). Turning his thoughts to those who were about him the martyr was filled with pity, even as the Master on the cross (Luke xxiii:34), and a single petition was offered for them, that the sin might not be laid to their charge, a request that could not be granted.

SCATTERED.—(Verse 1.) Up to this point the followers of Christ had remained in Jerusalem. They must have numbered many thousands, who found great comfort in each others' fellowship. There was danger that they would be content to abide there permanently and so forget the mission of the gospel, as announced by their great leader (Matt. xxviii:19-20). In that case it is probable that Christianity would have become a sect of Judaism, and that its leaders would enter into the discussions of doctrine with the Pharisees, Sadducees and Essenes. There was even then a strong feeling and tendency in that direction, which displayed itself in the Judaizing teaching for years afterward (Acts xv:1), to the great annoyance of the church. To overcome all this and to set the gospel on its world-wide mission, freed from all entanglements, it was necessary that the believers be scattered. The persecution that followed the stoning of Stephen led to that result. The disciples went forth for safety into various parts of Palestine. Strange to say this young Saul, who had consented to the martyrdom, became the apostle of ecumenical Christianity (Acts ix:15).

LAMENTED (Verse 2).—The death of Stephen was a great loss to the church. He had been a bright and shining light. By his holy living he had adorned the gospel. By his good spirit he had given encouragement and inspiration. He was a pattern man. To him all might point to show the power of the gospel. He had endeared himself to many who held him as a beloved brother. His words in preaching had been instructive, showing people the way of life more fully. As a deacon recently chosen he had proved the wisdom of this auxiliary office and the fitness of those who filled it. It is probable that such a man would be loved and honored even beyond the circle of believers. Hence, his dead body was taken up with affection and borne to its last resting place with deep sorrow (Gen. xxiii:2). Devout men, the holiest in the great metropolis, followed the precious remains. The procession displayed all the evidences of intense grief so common among Orientalists, and as it passed through the streets the lamentations told the story to the populace that the city was bereaved.

QUESTIONS.—In combining and reviewing the facts of this tragic death the following inquiries will start lines of profitable thought: 1—Why did Stephen in his speech arraign the Jewish leaders? 2—In so doing, did he act wisely? 3—What was it that aroused their hostility and enmity? 4—In what state of mind was Stephen when he claimed to see the glory of God and the person of Jesus? 5—What was the usual course pursued in condemning blasphemers? 6—What was the method of stoning, in detail from first to last? 7—Why was stoning adopted as a mode of inflicting capital punishment, and what is the first mention of it in Scripture? 8—Was there any need of the first petition offered by Stephen? 9—What motive prompted his second petition? 10—In what way does Saul (afterward Paul), mention the part he had in the stoning? 11—How was Saul evidently affected by what he saw? 12—How was the church benefited by Stephen's death? 13—What were the elements of the mourning? 14—Why has the martyr passed away? 15—Does the martyr spirit remain?

Why Be Fat

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Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin

your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. J. Kellogg, 522 W. Main st., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial package of his remarkable treatment that will reduce your weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences; the treatment is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

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Railroad Policy.

Columbus State Journal.

"What is your policy?" inquired the inquisitive individual of a great railroad lawyer.

"Our policy," replied the railroad lawyer, "is millions for defense, but not a cent for damage."

A Satisfactory Substitute.

Washington Star.

"I have broken Willie of the dime novel habit," said the parent, proudly.

"How?"

"I've given him the newspapers that contained an unabridged history of the Biddle boys."

He Was in Luck.

First Chauffeur—Have any bad luck during your trip yesterday?

Second Chauffeur—Oh, I ran over a man, but I don't think I hurt the machine any.

WEAK KIDNEYS AND BLADDER TROUBLE

Had to Pass Water Very Often Day and Night.

Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

About two years ago I had a very severe case of kidney and bladder trouble. The pain in the small of my back was so severe that I could not stand it to stay in one position more than a moment or two, and was obliged to pass water very often day and night. I tried medicines and doctors without getting relief. Noticing an advertisement in the Topeka State Journal of Swamp-Root, I determined to give it a trial and bought a bottle. By the time I had finished the first bottle the pain had entirely disappeared from my back. The pain and frequent desire to pass water ceased. However, I continued to take the medicine, using about six bottles in all. That was over a year ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

(A. H. Nooney.) A. H. Nooney.

Chief Engineer, State Capitol Building, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 2nd, 1902.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW.

We often see a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

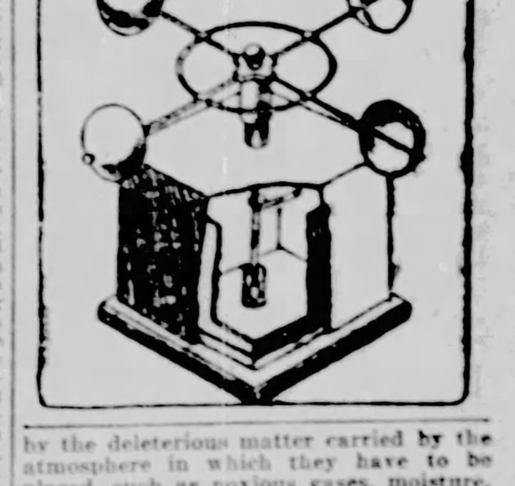
Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

INSURES SAFETY IN MINES

The apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration is intended especially for use in measuring the ventilating current in a mine or other place where it is desired to ascertain the amount or velocity of the air passing, such velocity providing the essential data from which the volume can be calculated at any distant point or station, thus oftentimes acting to save the lives of miners when the ventilation fails to carry off the explosive gases from the mine. Hitherto the accuracy of such instruments, particularly in coal mines, has been affected



by the deleterious matter carried by the atmosphere in which they have to be placed, such as noxious gases, moisture, smoke, greasy matter, exhalations from a number of men and animals, gases exuding from the pores of newly-cut coal and the like. The inventor claims to have overcome this objection by excluding all this deleterious matter from the working parts of the apparatus, and, while employing electricity to transmit the signals, makes it safe to use in an explosive atmosphere by inclosing the contact points in a protecting casing. The vertical shaft which supports the hemispherical cups has a metallic disk in contact with a spring finger attached to the side of the chamber as shown, but one side of this disk is covered with a crescent-shaped non-conductor, which serves to break the current by interposing between the disk and finger at every revolution. The chamber is filled with petroleum or other oil, thus excluding dust and gas from the working parts and serving as a lubricant for the spindle.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Modern War.

"Do we bombard the city this afternoon?" inquired the first lieutenant on board the Colombian warship.

"No," responded the captain, wearily. "The commander of the American man-of-war says he has a headache, and the noise would annoy him. But he says we may do so to-morrow if the day is sunny enough for him to take pictures of the attack with his kodak."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Subsidizing Manufactories.

Under a law passed two years ago, the Hungarian goverment may subsidize almost any kind of manufactory.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Schley and Santiago," by Geo. E. Graham. Autograph introduction and personal account of the battle by Rear Admiral Schley. True Story of Santiago told exactly as it occurred for the First Time by the only eye-witness of the fight. No subject before the public interests everybody as this story of Admiral Schley. The American people demand full recognition of the Hero of Santiago. Book selling like wildfire. Price $1.50 to $2.75, according to binding. Liberal commissions. Outfits and books ready. Send seven 2c stamps for complete outfit. Act quick. Big money for you. W. B. CONKEY CO., Sole Publishers, CHICAGO.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 155,000

EVILS OF GAMBLING.

Many sermons have been preached against gambling. Columns have been written warning young and old against the temptations which come in the form of securing something for nothing. New texts are available almost every day. Detroit has furnished one which is now attracting the attention of the country. Six years ago Frank C. Andrews was a poor young man. He wanted to get rich in a hurry. He gambled in stocks and made money. He continued to gamble and his riches increased until he was rated as a millionaire. He became vice president of a bank in which were deposited not only the earnings of successful business men but the slowly accumulated savings of thousands of poor people. School and city funds were entrusted to the care of the institution of which he was practically the head. The love of gambling grew stronger. He lost money, and through unlawful means and the weakness of a bank employe he used the money of others hoping to recoup. His losses continued, the bank closed its doors, his arrest followed and the innocent suffer with him.

It is the only story only in this instance aggravated by the inattention of the directors of the banking institution who failed to direct. The crash is dreadful enough to Frank C. Andrews and his family, but, unfortunately, it does not stop there. It involves scores of other families and wrecks what was supposed to be one of the strongest financial institutions of Detroit. The whole thing can be traced to the evil effects of gambling.

In one of the city courts of Toledo, yesterday, a case was tried in which a wife alleged that her husband had lost $230 in one of the numerous gambling joints which are permitted, without restrictions, to do business in this Golden Rule city. The husband testified that not only had he lost the money in gambling which was needed for the support of his family, but that he lost a good paying position, not because he was dishonest, but because his employers heard that he gambled and would not keep him longer. It is significant that the proprietors of the gambling den made no effort to deny that they were conducting such a place.

This local instance affects, probably, but one family but that is one family too many. The man who is known to be a gambler is a marked man. He finds it difficult to secure employment. He cannot be trusted and no man, firm or corporation wants to employ a man who cannot be trusted. His family suffers and must continue to suffer, not only because of the shame and disgrace but from the lack of money to buy the necessaries of life.

No man can afford to be a gambler.

THE BOER WAR.

The evidences are that the Boer war will not last much longer. There is a steady rise in South African mining shares, and this indicates a belief in European financial centers that the struggle is reaching a close. The action of some of the Rand mining companies also shows this. The Robinson company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent out of profits earned before the war began. The Bonanza company has distributed a 50 per cent dividend, earned in the same way. This shows that there is no longer need of maintaining a reserve fund against the possible chances of war. And Johannesburg is experiencing a boom, which would not be the case if it were not believed the end is in sight.

The world is sick of the wasted heroism—or sullen obstinacy, if you prefer that term—of the Dutch burghers. They have made a mighty struggle, but an unavailing one. They should end the war, for the sake of the women and children in the prison camps, as well as for their own sakes. They should by this time be fully convinced that the hope they so obstinately cherished is a delusion—that some European nation will go to war with England in their aid. In this they were wrong from the very start; and their European agents are to blame for it. The latter systematically misled the burghers on this point, as well as on many others.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

It may be that the death of Li Hung Chang, who was believed to have been secretly in favor of Russia, is one cause of the growing friendship of China for Japan. Another thing that certainly aids this better understanding is the excellent behavior of the Japanese troops in and about Pekin during the recent troubles. They and the American troops earned the gratitude of the Chinese by their conduct. They did not join in wholesale "looting" or robbery, nor take part in the "punitive expeditions," such as Germany inaugurated.

More than this, Orientals may naturally be expected to sympathize with Orientals. No doubt the selfish designs of the western nations will not be advanced by Japanese influence; but that it will probably work for the good of China and incidentally all the world must be admitted. The Japanese have advanced in civilization by leaps and bounds, and nothing could be more desirable than that their example should make some impression upon the hide-bound conservatism of the persons now at the head of the affairs of the Flowery Kingdom.

It is now in order for France to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Siam.

OUR GERMAN GUEST.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, is now upon the Atlantic, speeding westward, and will reach the United States in time to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday next Saturday. The Prince is the brother of the Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, and his visit is intended as an expression of the amity and good will of the German government toward the United States. As is proper and fitting, he will be received with distinguished honors. The President, the mayors of the cities he will visit, and public and social organizations will participate in his reception.

Since 1898, there have been a number of events which have for a time produced irritation in the United States toward Germany. Whatever may have been the attitude of Germany at the beginning of the Spanish war, it is certain that now the Kaiser wishes all friction between the two nations removed, and sincerely desires the friendship of this government and the good will of the American people. This visit is the expression of that desire. The American people will welcome the Prince in the same spirit. He comes as a guest who bears messages of friendship and good will. Let us send him back with a reciprocal message to his imperial brother from the citizens of the great republic.

MR. WHEELER'S INSULTS.

The inteligent portion of the people of the Paducah district, Kentucky, have good reason to feel ashamed of the mistake they made when they elected Charles E. Wheeler their Representative in Congress. He showed himself to be boorishly provincial, without any understanding of international amenities. Through rank and un-American prejudice, he made a vicious attack on the President and secretary of state, because the government will extend proper courtesies to Prince Henry, brother of the German Emperor, who comes as the latter's personal representative upon the occasion of the launching of the Kaiser's new steam yacht.

Mr. Wheeler insulted the German nation, and every man of German descent in the United States, when he referred to Prince Henry as the "little Dutchman;" yet this boorish remark was received with applause by his Democratic colleagues. He seemed not to know that the mayors of the cities which will formally entertain Prince Henry are nearly all Democrats. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chattanooga all have Democratic executives; while New York is a Democratic city, although Mayor Low does not belong to that party.

Mr. Wheeler is as one born out of time. His speech might have received approbation at the hands of the American people a century ago. Then we were a weak nation, and as a measure of self-preservation we held aloof from Europe. The old tradition has been held by the unthinking long after the reasons which gave rise to it have passed away. In the past, it was the usual resource of the demagogue, playing for favor with the masses, to abuse European governments and rulers. Especially was this done toward England, the pastime being called "twisting the British lion's tail."

With increasing knowledge of the reciprocal duties of nations, and the courtesies which are the due of international comity, these backwoods arguments have largely lost their power. The world has grown too small, through the development of quick transit, for a nation as large as ours to sit in a fence-corner and abuse all strangers who may pass by. The whole Wheeler episode should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every true American.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

The second part of the report of the Congressional indutrial commission has just been made public. It relates to trusts and combinations. Like the tentative report in 1900, the present one emphasizes the ned of publicity as to the finances of these great organizations. It is a notable fact that these corporations themselves are beginning to realize that self-interest prompts the publication of statements setting forth their financial condition. In addition to full publicity, the commission also recommends:

1. Uniform legislation against such combinations and trusts in restraint of trade as are held to be unlawful by the consensus of judicial opinion, and the strict enforcement of such legislation.

2. Stringent laws, state and federal, against the vicious and intolerable practice of discriminating between customers and between localities, and of cutting prices below the normal rate for the express purpose of destroying local competition.

3. Prevention of inflation and overcapitalization by legislation similar to that in force in Massachusetts, and state supervision of public service corporations, with power to regulate rates and pass upon the need of additional service.

4. A federal franchise tax on corporations doing an interstate business, the minimum to be low, but the rate to increase with increased earnings.

5. Protection of the consumer from extortion by corporations selling their products at lower prices abroad and maintaining high prices at home.

6. The study of tariff revision and reciprocity by the proposed new department of commerce and labor.

The reasons for these recommendations are self-evident, except perhaps for a graded national franchise tax. So far only the conclusions of the commission have been published, and we are not informed as to why the commission deems this tax necessary. The adoption of the other remedies enumerated above would seem to render such a tax unnecessary. The second is the most valuable, aside from full publicity. Discrimination among persons and localities is perhaps the most potent means of breaking down competition, and it should not be endured for a moment.

EXPLORER PEARY.

Lieutenant Peary's leave of absence has just been extended for six months by the Navy department. In 1897 he was granted a four years' leave, he deeming that ample time for his trip in search of the pole; but it is evident that he was mistaken. Where he may be spending the winter amid the frigid solitudes of the frozen zone, no man can tell; but the Navy department evidently believes that he will reappear some time the coming summer.

Peary is a plucky and energetic man; and he named this his "final dash" for the pole. Every one hopes that he has succeeded. If not, then it is probable he will abandon further effort in that direction, and return to his duties as engineer in the navy—where he is needed, as there is a lack of engineers in our growing naval equipment.

Looks as if Charley Towne were dwelling in peace and harmony with the money devil.

CUBAN SUGAR.

There is a vast deal of nonsense talked as to the effect of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, under which sugar from that island would be admitted at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the Dingley law. In return for this, Cuba would make a corresponding reduction on imports from the United States. The opponents of this reciprocal trade arrangement have stirred up the cane planters of Louisiana and the sugar beet growers of the North, who are doing all they can to prevent a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar.

They base their opposition on the ground that such reduction will cause a drop in the selling price of sugar, and thus render beet and cane raising unprofitable. And the Sugar Trust is used by them as a bogie to frighten and anger the unthinking, and create a prejudice against the measure. It is asserted that the Sugar trust is anxious for the reduction of duty on Cuban sugar, so that it can get cheaper raw material. Now, it is true the Sugar trust would like to see raw sugar admitted free of all duty, that it might get it cheaper.

But is the proposition, that reciprocity with Cuba will make sugar cheaper in the United States, a tenable one? The Cubans do not think so, or they would not ask the reduction. The only reason they ask it is that they believe they will be able to profit just that much. If they are wrong in this, the reduction will do them no good.

The cold hard fact is, that the total sugar production of Cuba is not enough in volume to affect the price in the United States. Under the system of export bounties adopted for the benefit of the beet sugar industry by European countries, that product is sold at a price at or below the actual cost of production, the bounty being the producers' source of profit. It is this European competition which makes sugar-growing in Cuba unprofitable. The Spanish market is now cut off, as a result of Cuban independence. The United States is the only market the Cubans have; and, unless there is a substantial reduction in our duty on imported sugar, the sugar industry will have to be abandoned, to the distress of the people who have hitherto been supported by it.

The New York Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, had under consideration a memorial to Congress asking for a reduction of the sugar duty. Mr. Thomas Clyde, on behalf of the beet sugar men, opposed its adoption. He argued that the domestic producers of sugar need all the protection which they now receive; that nothing less than 50 per cent reduction, according to the claims put forward, would do Cuba any good, and that the domestic producers could not stand such a cut. To this Abram S. Hewitt replied, completely overthrowing Mr. Clyde's theories. He said:

The defect in the remarks made by Mr. Clyde is this: He assumes that any reduction in the rate of duty will reduce the price of sugar. If that were the fact it would be of little or no benefit to the Cuban planters. They would get no more money than they do now. The fact is, the reduction which is proposed to be made, or the theory on which it is proposed to be made, is that the amount of the reduction will be added to the price of the Cuban sugar, so that the planter will get the benefit of it. If that proposition is wrong the reduction in rate will do them no good. But the product of Cuban sugar is too small in quantity to affect the price of sugar. The only effect of this relief will be to give to the planter in Cuba an additional amount which otherwise he might have to pay to the Treasury. It will not affect the value of the sugar here or the value of the refined sugar made by the beet sugar men.

The economical grounds for reciprocity with Cuba are that the concessions we would receive from that country would give us a far larger market for our flour, manufactured goods, etc., than we now have. Only two-fifths of Cuban imports now come from the United States. Under a reciprocity we can get seven-eighths of it, in return for the concession on sugar. The domestic sugar producers will not be injured. Hawaiian sugar has come in absolutely free of duty since 1875, and we have taken all of the crop each year; but it has never reduced the price of sugar. Nor would the reduction on Cuban sugar affect it. The sugar beet growers are frightened at nothing.

MORE "ANTI-IMPERIALISM."

The Democratic minority in the senate committee on the Philippines, in its proposed substitute for the Lodge tariff bill, takes a position which is both unpatriotic and absurd. The measure provides for immediate and complete freedom of trade between the United States and the Philippines; then it declares it to be the intention of Congress to give the Filipinos self-government, with independence at the earliest possible opportunity.

If all goods from the United States are given free entry into Philippine ports then goods from Spain must have the same privilege, under the provisions of the Paris treaty of peace. This of itself is sufficient reason against the proposition. Then, if the Philippines are to be recognized as foreign territory temporarily held in trust by the United States, what is the reason they are entitled to free trade with the United States? The proposition is absurd.

The second proposition is one that recalls the statement made in a letter by the lamented General Lawton, not long before an insurgent bullet ended his life. Referring to the "anti-imperialist" propaganda in the United States, he declared they simply gave aid and comfort to the insurrection, and that, if he should be killed in action, the shot might as well be fired by one of his own men. The junta in Hong Kong will spread the story of this minority report in the islands; and we shall have another outbreak fomented. More Americans will be killed and the moral guilt will be upon the men who are declaring in favor of abandoning our duty and our rights in the islands.

Germany is endeavoring to get a still stronger grip upon Shan Tung province, China, where she has been entrenched for several years. She has negotiations in progress for the lease of a large area of the mining lands of the province for a long period, and China has agreed to the proposition in general, though she stipulates for a shorter term and greater returns than Germany desires. As the Pekin government has been brought to the present point by means of "pressure," the chances are that it will finally yield to the Kaiser's demands in toto. Germany wants Shan Tung, and such a small matter as Chinese unwillingness will not be permitted to stand in the way.

It would seem, from the latest developments, that either we had no friends among European nations during the Spanish war, or that all were our friends except Spain.

CHECKMATING RUSSIA.

England and Japan have just concluded a treaty which provides for an offensive and defensive military alliance between the two powers. This is a most important step, for it serves distinct notice on Russia that her policy of steady aggression in Manchuria and Corea must end, or involve her in war with the two nations—one Western and one Eastern. The language of the preamble of the treaty itself sets forth with absolute frankness the reasons for the pact—that "the governments of Great Britain and Japan are actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general policy in the extreme East, and are especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations."

All Americans should rejoice at this coalition, because it will be a powerful aid in the maintenance of the "open door" to Chinese trade. We do not want any Chinese territory, but we do want an equal chance with other nations at the trade of that vast human hive. The policy of all European governments concerned in the Chinese war, England alone excepted, is to acquire ports on the Chinese coast, and gradually extend their authority inland, absorbing the trade and keeping out other nations. Despite the protocol signed at Pekin, Russia has overrun Manchuria, and is engaged in persuading China to consent to its full annexation to the czar's dominions. This is a violation of the spirit of the treaty of Pekin, but none of the continental European powers has cared to raise an objection. Japan views Russian control of Manchuria with alarm, for it threatens Corea, which she desires as a "buffer state" between herself and the monster of the north. England's sphere of influence is the great Yang-tse-Kiang valley. Their designs do not clash, but Russia threatens both. Hence the treaty which is designed to put a stop to the stealthy process of Russian aggression. Will Russia abandon her designs, or go to war eventually? The future alone can decide.

SECTIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

A meeting is to be held at Charleston in a short time "to consider the interests of the South with reference to publishing school text-books." It will be attempted to organize a corporation with large capital to engage in this business. But the question at once arises, what fault is found in the South with the text-books now in use? Does the locality in which a book is printed cut any figure as to its usefulness and efficiency in the public schools? Is not merit the only true test?

If a number of men of means in any city in the South, or West, or East, or in the great central valley, desire to go into book publishing, they have the undoubted right to do so. But if they depend upon sectionalism for patronage, their enterprise will be certain to fail. The American people, no matter in what portion of the Union they live, demand the best possible for their money, and they are not swayed by sentimental associations or political bias in the purchase. The Louisville Courier-Journal takes a most sensible view of the project in the following:

We do not want sectional text books, but good ones. There has been complaint of some of our school histories because they have a sectional or party bias. These may easily be displaced by providing better ones. But when a Southern publishing house is established it should work not for the South alone, but for everybody who is willing to give it patronage. A project to set up a publishing house in the South for the benefit of Southern writers who cannot get their manuscripts accepted in the North would be certain to fail, and a project to conduct a publishing house to profit by and stimulate sectionalism would deserve to fail. If the South makes books on a large scale it must do it as it makes cotton cloth or sugar—for the benefit of everybody that wants them—and must adapt its products to the wants of the market as other branches of business are obliged to do. There is no such thing as an exclusively Northern publishing house, and there is no legitimate field for an exclusively Southern publishing house.

GROWTH OF CITIES.

Every census year, a cry goes up from the too-enthusiastic residents of many cities because the population shown is far below the "estimates" which have been made during the preceding decade. The census bureau has just issued a bulletin giving the results of an inquiry into this discrepancy. The various methods relied upon—directory estimates, votes cast at recent elections, the city's prior rate of growth, and the number of children of school age reported by enumerators—are all declared to be fallacious.

The census officials made an exhaustive study of 78 cities, having populations of at least 50,000 each. These cities showed an increase, taken collectively, of 46.8 per cent from 1880 to 1890, but of only 43.5 per cent for the decade ending in 1900. There was thus, it would seem, a check in the rate of growth of the larger cities in the last ten years, so that estimates based upon the rate of growth in preceding decades are hazardous.

As regards directory estimates, these have been found almost invariably too large, the excess over the census count amounting to over 10 per cent in two-thirds of the cases and over 20 per cent in nearly one-third.

The possibility of error in using the vote cast as a basis for estimating population is indicated by the fact that while in some cities there were only four persons to a vote at the last Presidential election, in others there were as many as nine persons to each vote, and, in one case, more than seventeen.

The school census, if accurate, is better than any of the others mentioned, but it is declared to be so frequently inaccurate that it can seldom, if ever, be used with confidence. To put the matter in a nutshell, the census presents an enumeration, the other methods merely estimates.

If all the air ships in course of preparation for the St. Louis exposition are completed, and do the work for which they are designed, the street railway companies of that city may as well shut up shop.

President Roosevelt refuses to approve the promotion of Col. Roosevelt to the position of brigadier general. The President probably thinks Col. Roosevelt does not need the new title.

Prince Henry is to speak English exclusively while on tour in this country. This is obviously the proper thing, and it will conduce not a little to popular interest in his visit.

The commonwealth of Kentucky owes it to herself to take some means to civilize the barbarians of Bell county.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Japan and England.

The United States is in no respect committed to any definite engagements with Great Britain or Japan, but it is bound, as all the world knows, to use all its moral influence along the exact lines laid down in the Anglo-Japanese treaty. In fact, that treaty embodies, literally, the true western policy in the Far East first formulated by Secretary Hay and so ably vindicated by him all through the Boxer uprising and down to the present hour. That policy means the territorial integrity of China and Korea and maintenance of the open door to the trade of all nations, on equal terms in both empires. The secret treaty of Russia with China has been blocked and probably indefinitely postponed by the frank declarations of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and the straight-forward and consistent policy of the United States. The treaty does not settle anything permanently, of course, but it tends to maintain peace and the open door in the Far East. It strengthens Japan and gives China heart to resist Russia's incessant demands. Therefore it can give offense to no power that is not seeking to aggrandize itself at the expense of all others.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

The President's boy is "out of the woods" and all's well. The genuine sympathy of the public with the father and mother who were called suddenly to await the doubtful issue of their son's critical illness at Groton was proven by the hearty cheers of the great crowds that gathered at every station to greet the President on his journey back to Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice will see the lad through his convalescence.

Cuban Reciprocity.

Congress has been laggard in responding to the earnest representations of the President and the Secretary of War as to the duty of the country in relation to Cuba. Apparently a policy of selfishness on the part of special interests has thus far found more support than the high considerations of morality and large expediency which weigh so strongly on the side of the people of the war-worn island. The situation is one to call forth the efforts of men of light and leading in support of the President's policy. That these efforts will not be lacking there is now some reason to hope.

Our Largest Gun.

The sixteen-inch rifle was finished on February 13, at the Watervliet arsenal and the largest weapon of warfare ever made in the United States will be ready for testing at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook as soon as orders to that effect are received. It is proposed to mount this rifle on a disappearing carriage. The latter has not been finished.

The rifle does not differ from the ordinary twelve-inch gun, except in weight, length and diameter. The dimensions of the sixteen-inch gun are: Length, 49 feet, 29-10 inches; diameter of breech, 5 feet; diameter of muzzle, 2 feet, 4 inches; bore, 16 inches. The total weight of the forging of the gun will be about 300,000 pounds. About 60,000 pounds were removed from the castings in the turning and shaping of the rifle during its manufacture. The projectiles of the piece of ordnance will be five feet and four inches in length.

It is stated that the government will not construct another gun of this size, although the Endicott board which took the subject of seacoast defense into consideration a few years ago came to the conclusion that eight of these enormous weapons should be made for the protection of New York and that ten of the same caliber should be mounted at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads. The manufacture of such heavy ordnance is found to be more expensive than was imagined and the cost exceeded the estimate.

Our Foreign Trade.

Preliminary figures of foreign trade for January show an increase of over $10,000,000 in imports compared with the corresponding month of last year, over $9,500,000 of the increase being in non-dutiable goods. The total value was $79,426,146. The exports were valued at $128,789,623, a decrease of over $7,500,000 as compared with January, 1901, but an increase of over $11,000,000 the like month in 1900. The exports showed an excess of $49,363,477 over the imports. This was less by over $17,600,000 than the excess for January last year, but about $7,600,000 greater than that for January, 1900. For the twelve months ending with January the total foreign trade amounted to $1,457,830,882, which was a decrease of over $38,800,000 as compared with the preceding twelve months, though heavily in excess of that for the corresponding twelve months in preceding years. The falling off in exports is doubtless owing to the diminished shipments of corn, caused by the higher prices of that cereal and decreased takings of our manufactured articles abroad.

Gov. Taft's Testimony.

Conditions in the Philippines have occupied a large share of the attention of the Senate lately. The tariff bill for the islands has been under discussion in the Senate for some time, and Governor Taft has been giving a mass of information about affairs in the islands to the Senate committee on the Philippines. Perhaps the most interesting contribution made by him to the body of current knowledge regarding conditions in the islands has reference to the important subject of taxation. It appears that there never was a land tax in the islands. There was a poll tax under the Spanish regime which netted more than the receipts from customs. The commission has imposed a land tax to which there has been some opposition. It will be the effort of the commission, however, to make the tariff the only source of revenue.

French Schools in America.

It appears that the plan of the French government, outlined some time ago, to establish schools for the education of French students in the United States, has been further developed by the French representatives inthe course of their visit to the United States. They have decided to recommend to the French government the establishment of two schools, one for educating French engineers, to be located at Pittsburg, and another for the training of French students in political science, to be located in New York. In pursuance of this plan the government will select the brightest students in the French academies, and will pay the expenses of their education here. The students will take courses of from three to five years, in return for which they are expected to devote themselves for a like time to the service of the government. This is a striking recognition of the advance which has been scored by the United States in the mechanical arts and in the science of politics. A generation has not passed away since it was regarded as necessary to the completion of an American student in political science that he should pass some time at a French school; now the French propose to send their students to us.

Now if Senator Teller will weep a few weeps, perhaps his speech will have a yet greater effect.

THOUSANDS MADE ON 'CHANGE WHEN TRADING IS GOOD

Old Timer Tells of the Exciting Leiter Campaign. Toledo's Part in Breaking the Corner.

"Yes! I have known of some pretty tight pinches during my experience on the floor."

It was a dull day on 'change, trade was almost at a standstill, bears and bulls alike were killing time playing tricks on one another and waiting for something to turn up that would put a little life into the grain markets.

The Inquisitor quietly drew up a chair and prepared to listen, as it was evident the Old Trader was in a reminiscent mood. After making the foregoing remark, he lit a fragrant Havana, settled back in his chair and continued in the following strain:

"This kind of a market can't hurt anybody, though, neither can it do anybody any good. You can't win or lose much, for there isn't enough trading and with what little there is done the fluctuations are so slight that there isn't much chance either way. It's when prices fluctuate wildly and widely on the slightest rumors and trading is on a large scale that fortunes are made or lost in a day. It's when one clique or the other takes hold of the market and forces either up or down in big jumps, that you don't know whether you will be a poor man without a place to lay your head at night, or whether you will be able to go home and tell your wife that you made enough to build that new $50,000 house she wants.

"But that's the kind of a game I like, there's something to the business then. Then is when a man is up and doing, there's action then, and plenty of it, and excitement, too. I've seen some pretty exciting times right here on this floor and I'd like to see some more," and the genial old fellow's eyes flashed with the remembrances of those times.

"Tell you about some of them? Well! I will. You remember back a few years ago, in May, '98, to be exact, when Leiter, up in Chicago, tried to corner wheat? That was the big time in the grain business, and I can assure you there was enough excitement then to satisfy even me. He commenced to buy wheat, quietly at first, but it soon leaked out and prices started to go up. He kept buying, buying, buying, and the more he bought, the higher prices went. They went up in jumps of 5 and 10 cents at a crack, and still he bought. It looked for a time as if he might be successful, for he secured a goodly portion of the available supply.

"It was too big an undertaking, though, and he finally had to let go. Then came the break, and with it some pretty tight squeezes. The shock was terrible, the whole country felt it, and some have not got over it yet, and some never will. The nervous strain was terrible and gave many a trader nervous prostration and resulted in the death of one well known Toledo man.

"The night before the break, the price had reached a dollar and sixty-five cents a bushel, but from that time on the bears had it all their own way and it kept going down. At times, speculation caused slight rallies, but they were only temporary, and it was not long until the prices had got back to, and below the normal state. It was a great game, but it took a barrel of money to keep your head above water and if you did not have the cash you had to go under. We were fortunate here in Toledo and if any one was hurt, the public never knew it.

"I'll tell you something more about that Leiter deal," continued the O. T. "It isn't generally known, but Toledo was a big factor in breaking up the corner. It was this way: The cash price in Toledo was much cheaper than it was in Chicago, and as this is a big wheat center, the local dealers took advantage of this fact to buy all the wheat they could get hold of and ship it to Chicago. Of course they took long chances, but it resulted in about 4,000,000 bushels of Toledo wheat being put on the Chicago market. Other markets did the same thing, but those four millions no doubt had a big influence in breaking the corner."

The Inquisitor's thirst for information was not quite satisfied, so he asked the O. T. to tell about some of the big winnings made on the Toledo Exchange and what years had been the most generally prosperous. The Inquisitor remarked by way of a leader, that he supposed occasionally a trader made as much as fifty or sixty thousand dollars during the course of a year. And then he wished he had kept still, for the O. T. turned on him with a look of withering scorn and said: "Huh! Well I should say so, yes, five times that much. That may be all right for ordinary years, but what do you suppose we are doing when there is a big market, trading for our health? Well, I guess not. You must remember that Toledo is one of the big grain centers of the country and when there is a big trade going on, we are right in it."

"What year was the most generally profitable?"

"Well! I don't know, but during the big panic, if a fellow had some money, it was dead easy to double it in this business in a short time. Why, I made five hundred tho——, but no, I won't tell you any more, the first thing I know I'll be telling you the story of my life."

The O. T. got up and strolled out on the floor and made a futile attempt to buy May at 86. The Inquisitor sat thinking for a few minutes and then made a silent vow that he would quit pushing the pencil and join the bulls and bears just as soon as the ghost walked.

AN EXCITING DAY ON 'CHANGE

BRITAIN AND GERMANY BID DEFIANCE TO RUSSIA

THE FOCUS OF DIPLOMACY IN THE FAR EAST

London, Feb. 15.—The British public accepts the Anglo-Japanese treaty as a notification to the world that the interests of Great Britain and Japan are paramount in the far East, in so far as is consistent in maintaining the status quo and the open door in China.

Diplomatic circles are still digesting Lord Lansdowne's statement in the house of lords on Thursday, when he said:

"I do not think it can be said for a moment that any other power has interests in the far East at all comparable to those of Great Britain and Japan."

There is much anxiety to know what reply Russia will make to this statement. Russian diplomats have predicted that it will cause resentment in St. Petersburg, but intimate that the reply will be mild, the government meanwhile pursuing its national policy without regard to the new compact.

There can be little doubt that Britain and Japan have agreed to prevent the Russianizing of Manchuria at all hazards. Great Britain believes that unless Russia is checked in Manchuria she will extend her influence to Pekin and thence throughout the entire empire, overturning British interests everywhere. Japan at the same time fears similar aggressions in Korea.

Current Events.

Endless letter chain adding large amounts to the McKinley monument fund.

Skin of a dog grafted on a New York boy's scalp, with the result of giving him a head of dog's hair.

Boston and Chicago capitalists bought the street car lines of the Everett-Moore syndicate for $2,500,000.

Wabash management decides to equip 841 miles of its road with "block" safety device to prevent wrecks.

Filipino insurrection in Batangas Province practically ended as a result of General Bell's energetic campaign.

Methodist book committee declares dividend of $80,000 to be distributed among the annual conferences.

Woman suffragists decide on a permanent international conference and elect Susan B. Anthony as its chairman.

Police of New York report officially that the plot that resulted in the assassination of King Humbert was hatched in that city.

Engineering and political science branches of the French school to be established in Pittsburg and New York respectively.

Oleomargarine bill passed by the House after its opponents amended it to require the inspection and branding of renovated butter.

Six persons killed and six more badly wounded in a fight between a sheriff's posse and mountaineers near Middlesboro, Ky.

Chicago is threatened with a beer famine because of a dispute between labor unions over the jurisdiction of wagon drivers.

Smallpox at Des Moines, Ia., caused City Council to prohibit all public meetings in order to guard against a possible epidemic.

Court ordered George J. and Helen Gould to pay $54,485 judgment obtained in Paris courts against the Countess de Castellane.

Thieves force open a safe in a Lemont saloon and secure booty valued at $2,000, making their escape with a stolen horse and sleigh.

Accidental death of a mulatto miner at Morris, Ill., revealed fact that his widow is daughter of aristocratic white family of the South.

Professor Charles W. Pearson, who denies infallibility of Bible, resigns from Northwestern University faculty and quits Methodist church.

Memorial of the Federal party of the Philippines submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War. Territorial form of government favored.

Army board reports its awards of medals and certificates to officers and men for distinguished bravery in Cuba, China and the Philippines.

Big combine of transatlantic lines formed, which includes the Dominion, Leyland, American, White Star and Atlantic Transport companies.

Memorial from Filipinos presented to the Senate asks for state rights and says that to make of the islands a colony would be to turn them over to anarchy.

Secretary Root, advocating reorganization of the army staff, says the business is demoralized by having two heads to the system, as at present.

Opponents to Cuban sugar concessions in the House have hit upon the plan of prohibiting amendments to the bill repealing the war revenue taxes.

Huge bowlder crashes into caboose of a work train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf road near Little Rock, killing seven men and injuring fourteen others.

Senate votes to extend civil service rules to permanent census office, bill for the establishment of which occupies entire day in that body and causes extensive debate.

Dr. Roberts, secretary of the Presbyterian revision committee, declares Presbyterian church repudiates charge that it teaches either fatalism or infant damnation.

Populist party of Kansas will go out of existence Friday, when its last state convention will be held in Topeka. Majority of the organization are in favor of joining the Democrats.

Lackawanna Steel company with $40,000,000 capital incorporated at Albany. Its headquarters are to be at West Seneca, Erie county, N. Y., and it will be a rival to the steel trust.

Secretary Shaw has asked New York women, who are complaining of insolent treatment at the hands of customs inspectors, to give exact data upon which an investigation may be based.

Senator Beveridge says the Anglo-Japanese treaty means a war with Russia at no distant period. Count Cassini, Russian minister, says the "amiable concord" in the far east has been shattered by the treaty.

FOREIGN.

Plague deaths in the Punjab, India, number 1,000 a day.

Santos-Dumont makes another successful ascent in his air ship at Monte Carlo.

Colombian revolutionists defeated by government forces in two engagements.

Marquis of Dufferin, former Governor General of Canada, died at Clandeboye, Ireland.

Queen Regent of Spain signed the treaty of friendship with the United States Monday.

England's war budget shows decided decrease in campaign expenses. Forces reduced by 30,000 men.

It is reported that thousands of people were killed by the earthquake in the district of Shamaka, Russia.

Report from Mexico that President Diaz will resign and that he will be succeeded by General Reyes.

Three German cruisers arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, to enforce the demands of the Kaiser's subjects.

Prince Chang says Chinese government will protect rights of Americans in Canton-Hankow railroad concession.

Boers entrapped a British force and killed two officers and eight men and wounded forty before they escaped.

London magistrate decides that England cannot expel the Jesuit refugees, driven from France by the associations laws.

Differences in customs committee of the German reichstag culminate in open split and resignation of the chairman.

Lord Cranbone says United States was notified of Anglo-Japanese alliance and believes it will approve the agreement.

Lord Rosebery in a speech in London says no sane person would think of granting a separate parliament to Ireland.

Lord Lansdowne warmly commended by London papers for arranging the treaty with Japan concerning China and Corea.

General DeWet broke through British lines after a battle lasting five hours. Completely surrounded by Kitchener's forces.

Census of the idle persons in Berlin, partially completed, shows 75,000 totally without employment and 40,000 partially unemployed.

Great Britain will begin work on April 1 on thirteen new battleships, twenty-two armored cruisers, and twenty-eight other warships.

Favorable comment by Americans on the Anglo-Japanese treaty causing great satisfaction in England, as shown by the newspaper leaders.

Dordica, one of the Hindu twins separated by an operation in Paris, has died from tuberculosis. The survivor is making excellent progress.

Joseph Chamberlain is presented with freedom of the City of London. He declares British authority and unity of the empire are both involved in struggle in South Africa.

Speech at opening of Canadian parliament suggests co-operation with United States and other countries for the suppression of anarchy.

Santos-Dumont caused his balloon to fall into the Bay of Monaco to prevent an explosion of gas. Accident caused by rope catching in the machinery. Aeronaut rescued by launches.

Europeans consider Anglo-Japanese treaty as a plain warning to Russia to cease her aggressions in the Orient. Russian reply intimates czar is prepared to meet any emergencies.

German foreign office published official dispatches to prove that Great Britain sought co-operation of the powers in joint note to the United States declaring war with Spain unjustifiable.

Tariff committee of German reichstag again overrules government and adopts radical motion abrogating communal duties on cattle, meat, corn and their products, except brewing malt.

Canadian government has agreement with Marconi by which it is to be given cheap cable rates in return for contribution to help in building wireless telegraph station in Cape Breton.

British ministry announced in parliament that Anglo-Japanese alliance was intended to check Russian aggression in the east, and that, for the purposes of the treaty, Manchuria would be considered part of China. Liberals attacked treaty.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 815 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargment is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

ENORMOUS BEDS OF SALT

Kansas Mines That Are a Fourth of a Mile Underground.

Rice county, Kansas, is nearly in the center of the state. It lies almost on the border of that western part of Kansas where, as a well-known writer has said, "crops are very uncertain, and the farmer must work ten days in the week and sleep only on holidays." Its population in 1900—14,745—increased in ten years only 294 souls. But Rice county has attained a claim to distinction that is almost unique in this country. It is mining rock salt nearly a quarter of a mile underground, and has dug out of this mineral wealth about as many streets as there are in Lyons, the capital of the county, a little city of some 1,700 inhabitants.

Fourteen years ago some prospectors were searching for natural gas or oil, when, much to their surprise, their drill, at a depth of 860 feet, penetrated a body of rock salt. They kept their drill at work, but it was not till they had reached a depth of 1,100 feet that they got to the bottom of the thick bed of salt. Several years later a company was organized to work the saltbed, and so a shaft was sunk about three-fourths of a mile from the city of Lyons. The shaft penetrated the bed of salt to a depth of 265 feet, the bottom of the shaft being 1,065 feet below the surface. There were thirty or forty feet of salt below the bottom of the shaft.

One vein of salt eighteen feet in thickness and of exceptional purity was selected for mining and it is through this vein that the underground works have been extended. The bottom of the shaft is the center of operations, and the works extending from it resemble the rectangular streets of a well-laid-out town. The main streets are twenty-five feet in width, running east and west. At frequent intervals they are crossed by other streets of the same width, running north and south. From these cross streets rooms or chambers are dug out, each having a width of fifty feet; and between each room and the one next to it a pillar of salt is left, fifty feet wide, to support the ceiling, or, in other words, the salt roof over the workings, which is only about ten feet above the floor. As this bed is yielding nearly 500,000 barrels of salt every year it will be readily understood that the ramifications of these streets far below the surface have become quite extensive.—New York Sun.

Not Equal to It.

"What's your order, sir?" asked the waiter.

"Ch-ch-ch-cheese s-s-s-sandwich and a c-c-c-cup of c-c-c-c-coffee," said the stuttering customer.

"Anything else?"

"Y-y-y-yes. A-a-a-a-ask me."

"Apple pie?"

"N-n-n-no."

"Lemon cream pie?"

"N-n-n-no."

"Custard pie?"

"N-n-n-no."

"Pumpkin pie?"

"Y-y-y-es! Th-th-that's wh-wh-what I w-w-wanted, b-b-b-but I knew I never could s-s-say it in the w-w-w-world!"—Chicago Tribune.

JAPAN-ENGLAND.

How the New Treaty Is Being Received in Europe.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance is the feature of to-day's news in the Austrian newspapers, and Russia's probable action is widely discussed. The consensus of opinion among those who are generally in touch with Russian views, is that the militant Muscovites will endeavor to revenge themselves by stirring up disorders in Afghanistan, while the Russian government will lie low awaiting the moment when Japan, having organized the military forces of China, will join hands with the latter and drive out all Europeans with the exception of the Russians, who, by that time, will occupy an impregnable position in Manchuria.

Some of the papers affect to see in the publication of the treaty, at the time when Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia is starting for the United States, "Great Britain's reply to Germany's rapprochement with the United States."

London, Feb. 12.—The Liberal afternoon newspapers view the alliance between Great Britain and Japan with mixed feelings, and the Conservative organs generally applaud it.

The St. James (Conservative) expresses "modified rapture at this wide departure from British traditional policy," but finds solace in the thought that the policy and interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain and Japan, and concludes:

"Perhaps we shall find, when the policy of Great Britain is definitely known, that the United States is formally or informally a party to the league of peace in the far east. At any rate, no effort should be spared to secure its adhesion."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the alliance can be fairly termed offensive and defensive, says that it therefore has a dangerously wide extension, and concludes that it looks like a rather hasty answer to European hostility.

New York, Feb. 13.—Former Attorney General John W. Griggs sees in the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan a great step toward the realization in the Far East of policies of which the United States has been a determined and notable exponent, according to the Herald. He said:

"This treaty is apparently a carrying out of the policy enunciated by Secretary Hay in his note of July, 1900. It should meet with approval in America, as it crystalizes into actual practice those ideas for which we have striven. It affects us only favorably and, as apparently giving to us just what we have wished, the 'open door,' should be welcomed here.

"This is on its face no altruistic move. Japan and England say that they have interests at stake and they announce that where there is a coalition of powers against one, the other will join its ally in resistance, and that they will mutually exert their influence in peace to aid each other. The agreement recites that they seek to obtain in China and Korea equal opportunities for the commerce for all nations, and therein is distinctly to our advantage. We have long stood for the 'open door.'

"While we may welcome also the provision concerning the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese empire, which has been a steadfast object of our policy, it is not certain whether Russia will look upon it with equal favor. I cannot tell how she will regard it in view of her Manchurian interests. Russia has always held the door open to us. She has avoided incommoding our merchants, and has been friendly to us in China. We have nothing to complain of in her treatment of our business interests in Manchuria or elsewhere. As she has contested her intention to continue that policy, we have had nothing especial to fear.

"The treaty is in consonance with international law, and is not unique, although modern parallels for it are rare. It has often occurred that two countries have agreed upon a policy of mutual defense, but it has become more infrequent, as governments in recent times have come to be actuated more by motives of national interest than by those of family interest. The United States signed such a treaty with France in revolutionary days. That did not have for its object, however, the conservation of the trade and territory of any third country. Such treaties are rare."

Yokohama, Feb. 14.—The press here gives vent to unmixed pleasure at the conclusion of the agreement with Great Britain, which secures for Japan admission to the comity of great nations. The press also recognizes that the agreement imposes heavy responsibilities, and that Japan must not fall into the error of supposing that peace will be assured without further effort. Several of the papers comment upon the extraordinary fact that the leading world power abandons its policy of splendid isolation openly to clasp hands with Japan. The Nichi-nichi Shimbun says that the union of the strongest military power in the East with the greatest naval power in the world constitutes an invincible force.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, has received the following cablegram from Tokio regarding the treaty with Britain:

"This agreement is entirely pacific in purpose, and has no other object than the proper safeguarding of the interests of the neighboring empires of China and Korea.

"Considering that the principles of territorial integrity and the open door have been voluntarily declared and approved by all of the powers concerned, it is our belief that the present agreement will not be regarded in an unfavorable light by any of the powers."

QUEER ELOPEMENT.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 15.—After three years of wedded life Mrs. Jesse Yount, the 24-year-old wife of John Yount, a farmer of 70 years of age, has eloped with the 18-year-old son of her husband, taking with her, it is alleged, about $500 belonging to the latter, but which was deposited in his wife's name in a bank in this city. The young wife and her stepson William, both disappeared yesterday, but the aged husband's suspicions were not aroused until they failed to return last night.

Upon investigation it was found that the missing pair were last seen driving west from this city last night, and no trace has been discovered of their movements since that time. The police of neighboring cities have been asked to intercept them, and warrants have been issued charging them with the theft of the horse and buggy with which they made their escape.

Yount is a prominent farmer and stockman, and his young wife is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer named Tittsworth, who resides near Yount's farm. The marriage of the young girl to her aged neighbor three years ago attracted much attention.

Smallpox in Iowa legislature may cause adjournment of that body until June.

DENT'S Toothache GUM

A SWELL AFFAIR

Will Stop That Toothache.

Its application gives relief instantly. Not a chewing gum. Should be carried for emergencies. Be sure to get Dent's; avoid useless and cheap imitations. All druggists or by mail, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

40 ACRES of good prairie land containing 1,000 apple trees, located near Salem, Ill. Price $1,500. Write Wm. W. Wilson, New Brighton, Pa.

FINE OPPORTUNITY for truck gardeners. High class fruit and vegetable lands at reasonable prices, located below Tampa, Florida. Write WM. W. WILSON, New Brighton, Pa.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2224—Elsie Waist.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.

2202 Barrymore Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The double-breasted blouse called the Elsie sailor waist is here illustrated in white flannel. The pattern supplies a double collar, the lower one of blue cloth, and the upper one of white. Both collars are stitched, and the white one is further decorated

with anchors in the corners made by the stitching. The waist is made with a fitted lining, and there are two rows of large pearl buttons to decorate the front. The shield piece or chemisette is made of the white cloth. The skirt of this costume is the Barrymore, and is made with a circular flounce. Both the skirt and the Elsie waist are in three sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years.

2214—Sylvia Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40—Strawberry red is one of the prettiest of the shades for reception and house gowns this season. The costume illustrated is made of challie or albatross over a skirt of plaited lace or chiffon. In cream lace it will combine well with the strawberry red. Then again this costume will work up well in black with embroidery on the collar and on the points of the overdress. Applique medallions of lace or panne velvet will decorate appropriately. The Sylvia waist is made over a fitted lining over which is a gathered shrouding of chiffon or lace. The waist has a bertha collar of velvet of a darker shade, and this is trimmed with lace to match the underskirt. The sleeve has a gauntlet cuff to the elbow where the upper sleeve is gathered to it.

There is an excellent opportunity for fine needlework on this costume. The Sylvia waist is in four sizes, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2078—Vilette Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A charmingly simple design to complete a costume is shown in the illustration of the Vilette waist. A fitted lining is given, and the yoke effect is faced on the lining. Silk, woolen and cotton fabrics will be found

equally desirable for this model, trimmed with bands of flat trimming. The trimming may be arranged as shown in the costume or run lengthwise down the front of the waist, omitting any at the back, and it is a matter of taste whether the trimming goes around the cuff or not.

1644—Gerry Frock.

Sizes 1 and 2 years. A simple and favorite way to make a frock for a small child. The waist is of the baby waist effect, a yoke and full body and the straight, full

skirt is mounted to the waist with a narrow band. The materials suitable for this model are all kinds of cotton fabrics and soft woolens. China and India silk are also much used. The yoke may be of all-over tucking, embroidery or lace and the neck and sleeves are trimmed with narrow edging or lace.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2089—Duncan Lounging Robe.

There is no season of the year when a loose, simply made, bath or lounging robe is not useful. In the Duncan an excellent design for a plain bath gown is furnished. It is cut plain sacque style, with

a shaped back and under-arm seams. They are cut to escape the ground about four inches. For winter, blankets or eiderdown flannel are used, and for summer, flannelette, outing flannel, pongee, cotton cheviot and Turkish toweling.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

DUFFERIN DEAD.

London, Feb. 12.—The Marquis of Dufferin, former governor General of Canada, and who had filled many high diplomatic posts in the English service, died at 6:25 o'clock this morning at his residence at Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland.

Lord Dufferin had been long in ill health. He passed away peacefully after a night of total unconsciousness.

Lord Dufferin never wholly recovered from the shock which he experienced as the result of the death of his son, Lord Ava, in South Africa, and the failure of the London Globe finance corporation, limited, and kindred concerns of which he was a director completed his breakdown. With the exception of his youngest son, Lord Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, who is with his regiment, the Ninth Lancers, in South Africa, all the family were present at his death bed. Lord Clandeboye, the eldest son, who is a clerk in the foreign office and who married Florence, daughter of John H. Davis, of New York, succeeds to the title and another American joins the ranks of the peeresses.

The funeral of Lord Dufferin will be private. His remains will be buried in the grave yard at Clandeboye, Feb. 15.

CAYUSES FOR WAR.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 17.—Three thousand Western horses, known as "cayuses," gathered from the ranges of the inter-mountain states, are to be shipped to South Africa for use in the British army. The animals were purchased by agents of the British government, who have been scouring the country for weeks and are concentrated in corrals in this city and Grand Junction, Col.

Report of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce strongly recommends government cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

Cut of 5 per cent in salaries of 10,000 civil service employes suggested to meet deficit in municipal revenue.

Black Hair

For 50 years Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair. It never fails to do this work, either. Besides this, it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. It's a regular hair-food.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps my scalp clean and healthy. It stopped the falling of my hair, also, and made it grow nicely. I receive many compliments for my beautiful head of hair."

Mrs. L. E. Stevens, Cle Elum, Wash.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SCHLEY DID NOT COMMAND

President Rules Against Him in Decision on Appeal.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The Tribune publishes the following Washington special:

Upon the special invitation of President Roosevelt, an important conference was held at the White House. The greater part of the time was devoted to a resume by the President of the opinions he has reached in the Schley case. His decision, which will be made public some time during the coming week, is decidedly unfavorable to Rear Admiral Schley, and for this reason the President decided to ask the opinion of the leaders in both branches of congress as to the probable political effect.

After the conference was over, each of those who participated maintained an obstinate silence, declaring that the matter under discussion was personal to the President and could not be discussed without his consent. The President makes no concealment of his opinion in the Schley case.

In the decision as outlined he says, in so many words, that Rear Admiral Schley fought bravely during the battle of Santiago, but that he was no braver than all the other officers and men, and is not entitled to special credit, because he was not in command and did not direct the movements of any of the other ships which participated in the battle.

As regards the things which the court of inquiry went into most particularly, the President gives the court, and more particularly Secretary Long, a backhanded slap. The President declares that the trip from Key West to Cienfuegos and from there to Santiago, including the famous retrograde movement, had no possible effect upon the battle of Santiago.

Going at the question from a judicial point of view, he decides that, even if Schley should have been blamed because of his vacillating conduct during the time when he was in independent command and before the arrival of Sampson, he ought not now to be held responsible for that, because it had all been condoned by the navy department itself.

The President takes the ground that Schley's actions before the arrival of Sampson should either have been punished by removing him from command or should have been overlooked entirely. He dismisses this whole subject on the theory that Secretary Long's failure to relieve Schley of his command settled that branch of the question forever.

The President says, in so many words, that the retrograde movement, even if it was a serious error of judgment, had no evil consequences, and could not be raked up to tarnish the glory of a brilliant action.

Having thus swept away all of the matter into which the court of inquiry went so laboriously, the President, in his summary of the case, attacks the situation during the battle of Santiago as being the only real point at issue. He finds in so many words that Schley was not only not in command during the battle of Santiago, but that he himself had never made any such claim until recently.

The President's decision is that Sampson was technically in command, and that he was no less the commander-in-chief because he happened to be below the horizon, unless when he went away he had formally turned over the command to a subordinate, and in that case he would have been entitled to command either Schley or somebody else.

The President finds that the battle of Santiago was fought by the captains of the different ships on the general lines laid down by Sampson. His decision is that in no case did any one of the ships of the fleet act under any general or specific signals from Schley any more than of Sampson.

Mr. Roosevelt finds that Schley was to blame for the loop and intimates that the commodore was guilty of a serious tactical blunder, which might have been taken advantage of by an alert enemy, with disastrous results.

ELABORATE NUPTIALS.

New York, Feb. 14.—If the program arranged for the wedding of Halsey Corwin and Roberta Menges is carried out as designed by the bridegroom, the affair will be exceedingly elaborate. Young Mr. Corwin, whose father, a former comptroller of Brooklyn, left him about $1,000,000, spent a good part of the early winter at Coney.

There he met Miss Menges, the daughter of a trainer of race horses, and became so much attached to her that proceedings for abduction were begun against him in a Brooklyn police court. The case was dropped when the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Corwin and Miss Menges was made by the girl's father.

MISS ROBERTA MENGES

For the ceremony, which will take place in Sheepshead Bay on February 20, the church will be transformed into a conservatory. Mr. Corwin has employed two florists to see that not a foot of wall space in the building remains undecorated. Three hundred invitations will be issued.

The services of two clergymen will be sought for the tying of the knot. The wedding feast will be served at the Clarendon Hotel, and "$25 a plate" is the price agreed upon. The bridegroom will also see that wedding cake is distributed in especially handsome boxes.

The Olympia.

New York, Feb. 13.—The United States cruiser Olympia, from Boston, which is to take part in the reception to Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived here to-day.

YOUNG TEDDY.

He Is Recovering Nicely From Attack of Pneumonia.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 13.—Young Theodore Roosevelt passed a good night, and this morning his condition was such as it was announced that the President would leave for Washington this afternoon. The crisis of the disease in the right lung has been passed successfully, the left lung has cleared to the satisfaction of the doctors, and the boy is now considered out of danger.

Secretary Cortelyou gave out the information concerning the patient this morning, with the additional statement that the lad had passed one of the quietest nights since he was taken ill, and that, under the careful nursing which he will have, recovery, while it will probably be slow, was considered practically sure.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 15.—The remarkable progress made by President Roosevelt's son in his recovery from his severe attack of pneumonia continues, and to-day announcement was made that last night was the most satisfactory since the sickness began. To-day Dr. Warren, the Groton school physician, will dismiss his assistant and reduce his visits to one a day. Mrs. Roosevelt said that she is planning to take her boy to Washington early next week.

HOHENZOLLERN HERE.

New York, Feb 12.

The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, commanded by Admiral Count von Baudissin, arrived unexpectedly at New York this afternoon, a day ahead of her schedule. When she sailed from St. Thomas on Saturday last, cable advices stated that she would proceed to Bermuda, and, after a stay of a day or so in that port, proceed to the United States. Her non-arrival at Bermuda occasioned some apprehension that she had met with heavy weather, but it was said to-day that the entire voyage had been smooth with the exception that there was a strong westerly gale yesterday.

The Hohenzollern was recognized by the shipping in the harbor, and nearly all the passing vessels saluted either with a dip of the colors or a whistle.

The Kaiser's yacht is a bark-rigged two-funnel man-of-war like craft with a ram bow. She shows no guns in sight, but carries two pieces for saluting purposes. At quarantine it was said by her officers that the question of their acceptance of any social courtesies prior to the arrival of the prince had not been considered by them, but they did not think it would be possible or proper to attend any function until Prince Henry arrives.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Chattanooga, Feb. 12.—Chickamauga Park, which has been recommended by the board of army officers as a site for a camp of instruction for the army, is ten miles from Chattanooga, across the Georgia line. The government has acquired a reservation of about seven thousand acres there, covering the whole field of operations during the battle of Chickhamauga. The park is about five hundred feet above sea level, is abundantly supplied with water and is normally healthful.

The topography of the park is varied, and is considered by military experts as ideal for military manoeuvers. The park was formally dedicated in September, 1895. During the Spanish-American war from 40,000 to 70,000 troops were quartered there for four months.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAD IN THE JUNGLE.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Geo. Arthur Flavelle, of Chicago, and Charles M. Carington, of New York, young explorers, are reported dead in the jungles of the unexplored regions of Venezuela. Tidings of their death were brought to this city by J. C. McGill, who sailed from Caracas.

Mr. Gill says that peons, employed by the two men, arrived at the coast on the day he embarked for this country, bringing with them the clothing and outfit of Flavelle and Carington. The Indians were nearly famished when they reached the coast. Flavelle, they said, had perished in the rapids of the Paraqua river, north of Srafael, twenty-seven days earlier while paddling his way back to civilization.

BROOM CORN ADVANCE.

Arcola, Ill., Feb. 15.—An advance of $20 a ton in the price of broom corn resulted when prominent manufacturers attempted to gather in all the brush now in the farmers' hands. The advance will necessitate a corresponding advance in the price of brooms when the manufacturers meet in Chicago next week.

KILLED BY A BOULDER.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15.—Seven men were killed and at least fourteen seriously injured by a huge boulder, weighing fifteen tons, which crashed into the caboose of a work train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway, twenty miles west of this city, yesterday.

Fire in Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 13.—A fire which broke out at Caborojo, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, near Mayaguez, destroyed seventeen houses, including the city hall. Most of the city records were burned. No estimate of the damage to Caborojo has been made.

TEETH AND FOOD.

A Help in Time of Need.

Sometimes bad teeth cause illness, particularly when they are not fit to masticate food. A man in Ada, O., had all of his teeth drawn. He was sick with indigestion and lack of vitality and his teeth were in a bad condition. He expected, with a new complete set of teeth, to regain his health by thoroughly chewing his food, but he had an experience that is well worth knowing of.

"Instead of improving I continued to lose strength," he says, "until I was a mere moving skeleton. I tried a number of prepared foods but none of them helped me until I got Grape-Nuts. The flavor pleased my palate at once. I soaked the food in cream, and got along with it nicely. Within a few days I noticed that I was not so tired and jaded. Gradually I grew stronger, so I left off all other foods, and took only Grape-Nuts.

My old time vigor came back, and in two months I gained 17 pounds. This was remarkable for I am of spare build. Now I sleep and feel wonderfully well.

Inasmuch as I am doing so nicely without teeth I have concluded to wait until my gums have finished settling before having a set made. I don't believe I could have gone through the drain on my system had it not been for Grape-Nuts. There is no doubt about the life-giving and nerve-building force of that food. I talk Grape-Nuts to all of my friends." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

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SALARY $936.00

A YEAR. $18 WEEKLY. STRAIGHT OUT SALARY. BONAFIDE SALARY. NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY.

Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of 10 years' solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business find us compelled to secure competent, reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION COMPANY Dept. W27. Chicago, Ill.

PRINCE HENRY.

Steamer Will Race Across to Land Him in Time.

Kiel, Prussia, Feb. 13.—Mayor Low, of New York, has cabled to Prince Henry of Prussia saying that Herr Wiegand, director general of the North German Lloyd line, thinks that unless the Kronprinz Wilhelm sails from Bremen earlier than 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon she will not be able to arrive at New York, owing to the rough weather which prevails at this season of the year, until late in the afternoon of February 22, too late for the ceremony of the municipal welcome and the presentation to the prince of the freedom of the city of New York.

When asked if the steamer could not leave Bremen at an earlier hour, Prince Henry replied that he was unable to change the sailing hour of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, but, he said, she would do her best to reach New York early on Saturday, February 22. The Kronprinz Wilhelm is not chartered by Prince Henry. He and his party go simply as passengers, and it is too late now to notify the hundreds of other passengers that the steamer would sail twelve hours earlier than heretofore announced, as she would have to do in order to catch the tide. Herr Weigand's view of the case is not shared by the commander of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The latter thinks the steamer can reach New York by mid-day on February 22.

Prince Henry spent the morning reading President Roosevelt's "American Ideals," and during the afternoon he coasted on the hill at the back of the castle, over a slope which has been the scene of a hundred fierce fights.

Prince Henry, his adjutant, Commander Von Egidy, and two of the little princes were on unpainted sleighs, the boys yelling lustily as they charged down the approach.

Prince Henry, pink-cheeked, lithe and athletic, appeared to be in fit condition for the hard campaign of dinners and receptions that awaits him on the other side of the Atlantic. The crowded program rather dismays some of the members of the prince's suite; but Prince Henry looks forward to a genuine holiday, during which he is going to have a good time, as well as one which will give him many valuable fresh impressions.

THE PRINCE'S ITINERARY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Dr. Hill, for the President's delegates, to-day made public the general program and itinerary of the visit of his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, covering the period of time from Saturday, Feb. 22d, to Tuesday, March 11, 1902. From time to time publication has been made of parts of the itinerary relating to one or two cities and towns, but there has been more or less change in the original program and new features have been added. As it now stands, the itinerary and program is declared by the President's delegates to be final. It is as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 22—Arrival in New York harbor, probably about noon, on Kronprinz Wilhelm, of North German Lloyd. Admiral Evans, commanding the special squadron, will meet the steamer at quarantine station and conduct his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, with his suite, to the Hohenzollern, which the President's delegates will then visit to extend greeting. Exchange of official visits during the afternoon. Prince Henry and his suite will atend the Irving Place theatre and return to the Hohenzollern for the night.

The prince and his suite will depart for his southern and western tour on a special train Saturday, March 1. Journey across the Allegheny mountains, by Horse Shoe curve, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Stop of ten minutes at Pittsburg and Columbus, and of Twenty minutes at Cincinnati.

ABUSED THE FLAG.

Boston, Feb. 15.—For using an old United States flag as a bag in his business of collecting rags, Meyer Ratzman was fined $20 in the municipal court today, the charges being "contemptuous use of the United States flag." The flag was stained and weather beaten, but its original design was not effaced.

A policeman made the arrest upon his own responsibility and while taking Ratzman to the station was intercepted by two marines who pleaded for a chance to chastise the prisoner.

BACK FROM ANTARCTIC.

New York, Feb. 17.—Charles E. Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer, arrived yesterday on the steamship Etruria. Last night he told in an interview of how, in 1899, he and a party of scientists had reached the seventy-eighth degree, fifty minutes, south latitude; about eight hundred miles from the south pole, and the most extreme southern point that any man has ever reached.

LADY WORTH $20,000, unfortunately blind of one eye, scarcely noticeable, wants home-loving husband. Union, 89 Dearborn, Chicago.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

$6 to $15 Salary guaranteed per week to ladies desiring pleasant home work; experience unnecessary. Inclose stamp for full instructions, etc. Address 20th Century Co., Toledo, O.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good, capable husband. Address ERIE, 67 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

$20 WEEKLY Straight salary and expenses to men with rigs to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound. Send stamp. ROYAL CO-OP. MFG. CO., Dept. E, Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Strike a Match on Your Trousers

Use a Friction Button. Neat and out of sight but just where you want it. Instantly put on. Fathers, husbands, brothers and sweethearts need them. 10c return mail. E. C. Critchlow, Meadville, Pa.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle-aged, wants sincere, honest home-loving wife. Address Mr. C, 85 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

35% PER MONTH

earned during past five years by our infallible system of speculation; dividends paid weekly; no failures; highly endorsed; particulars free; mention paper. Hammond & Co., 21 Park Row, New York City

RUPTURED

Send correct measure, address, express office and all names of ruptured you know, and will send you our new ... self-supported truss free, and cure your rupture in three months. Ferlman Drug Co., Dept. 8, 15 Washington st., Chicago

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

BATANGAS QUIET.

Gen. Bell Has Cleaned Out the Rebels Quite Thoroughly.

Manila, Feb. 17.—General J. Franklin Bell has practically cleaned up the insurrection in Batangas province, the troops under his command having made a clean sweep of the district. It is not believed that all the insurgent arms have been captured or surrendered, but that a number of them have been taken by the insurgents to other provinces or safely hidden. The increase of robber bands in the provinces of Tayabas and Cavite shows the effects of the drastic measures adopted in Batangas and Laguna provinces. General Bell says the people of these latter provinces never realized the terrors of war until they personally experienced its hardships, owing to the closing of the ports and the concentration of the natives in the towns. General Bell believes that the insurgent leader Malver is becoming exceedingly unpopular with the Filipinos and that when the natives cease to fear his vengeance, many will be found willing to betray him.

What has been said of Batangas province applies almost equally to Laguna.

BATTLE WITH PRISONERS.

Sumpterville, Fla., Feb. 17.—Henry Wilson and Julius Goodwin, notorious negro outlaws, made a savage attack on Deputy Sheriff Charles Lane Saturday afternoon, as he was leading them into their cells from the corridor. The officer was knocked to the floor and seriously wounded. The men then ran through the jailer's residence and were attacked by Mrs. Lane, who was rushing to the assistance of the officer with a Winchester rifle and repeating gun in her hands. The negros attacked her and wrenched the weapon from her. The woman's screams attracted a great crowd and the negroes, barricading themselves, began using their weapons on all who entered the house. George Stafford, a young white man, was dangerously wounded in the head with a club, and Willie Porter, another white man, was badly wounded in a clinch fight. In a few minutes news of the battle at the sheriff's house spread through the town and places of business were closed and soon scores of people, with all kinds of weapons, ran to the scene. The negroes had rushed upstairs and barricaded themselves from the throng below. Lee Graham, one of the most prominent young men in the town, with gun in hand, attempted to reach the second floor and was shot dead on the steps. In the excitement following the murder the men escaped through the back, and though several shots were back yard, and though several shots were fired at them, managed to get away.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY ACTIVE IN THE SUNSET OF LIFE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has been in Washington this week, in attendance on the annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage association, was 82 years old to-day. Miss Anthony's wonderful health and spirits have been a matter of comment among all who attended the convention. So lightly does her age rest upon her that she is still in the habit of working as she has been accustomed to work for half a century—that is to say, as if there was no limit to her capacity. Her home is in Rochester, N. Y., where she has been a conspicuous figure for many years. During the last few days the venerable agitator has been in receipt of innumerable messages of congratulation by mail and wire and has received some pretty and valuable presents as tokens of remembrance from those in sympathy with her life-work.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

The true view is that service is the joy-giving factor in daily life. It lies in the constant recognition of the brotherhood of humanity toward each and all with whom we come in contact.

Thursday.

Live in the sweet, sunny atmosphere of serenity and light and exaltation—in that love and loveliness that create the world beautiful.

Friday.

Prove thy willingness to serve, and that thy service is a labor of love, and broader opportunities or the more interior action of the spirit will open out to thee.

Saturday.

Keep before thee the idea of what thou wouldst attain. Thy steadfast thought will be a prayer and a prophecy, working out its own fulfilment.

Sunday.

Let us take counsel, not gloomily, as at something foregone, but joyfully; in that we are as angels possessing this harp of the physical life, with power to sound upon it celestial music, songs of victory and of lasting joy.

Monday.

We must remember that we are spending force and thought in every movement of our bodies. When this movement is made with needless haste or with impatience, we are wasting force that is hard to replace.

Tuesday.

It is our not knowing quite what we wish to do which allows of our drifting along the line of impulse. Know thyself. Come to some decision, and abide by it.

One Brings Unrest. The Other. Content.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Study as if you were to live forever; Live as if you were to die to-morrow."

These two lines were written over the fireplace of Mr. John Fiske's new house into which he was about to move when the summons came for him to pass on to the brighter home over Yonder. They had been the motto of his life, the key to all the effort which had such rich fruition. No one can believe who reads the record of his thought in his many books, that the did not make the spirit of those lines enter into all that he did, especially into the part of his work which treated of the future of the soul.

My thought was turned to him by a page or two of "memories" which I chanced upon in the current number of The Atlantic. Recalling all that he accomplished, the rich heritage of influence which he bequeathed to the world, and contrasting it with what a well known man of wealth whose only thought was the acquirement of pelf, left behind him, I wondered how the last years of the two would compare in contentment. Both worked faithfully toward a given object. Both won the guerdon of their efforts.

A picture by the artist, John Barrymore—who is, by the way, attracting just now a good deal of attention to his work—tells the story of what comes to most of those who forget there is anything worth gaining that does not minister to ambition, to pleasure, to material comforts. A lonely figure stands upon a promontory, after a long climb up a steep way that has carried him far above the crowd below. He has believed the gaining of this point would bring him satisfaction,—has worked for it without care or thought for those who chanced to cross his pathway, only to find Unrest waiting there, and pointing backward over the way by which he has come.

There is this difference between the two men—John Fiske, serene, hopeful, confident, looked forward happily, and backward with small regret. He had filled his life with work that imported much to his fellow men. The other's accumulated riches counted nothing for the future as they had meant little to the world in the past.

These are the strenuous times when neither men nor women can afford to live to self alone. It is true that the law of altruism has always existed, but in the past, there was less massing together of the world's people; less knowledge of the needs and necessities of those who dwell in distant places. The swiftly moving steamships, the railroads, and the telegraphs have brought together as neighbors they who watch the sun's setting and those who, at the same hour, are hailing its light in the Eastern skies. So have arisen problems to be solved, responsibilities to be shouldered, and none can escape bearing, consciously or unconsciously, their share of the burden. Then the question comes in of how this shall be done so that the passing years may bring content and not unrest.

One thing is certain—no one can, as said before, afford to sit down and do nothing. If the great things do not fall to our lot to accomplish, then it is the small things, which are in themselves the seeds of the greater, that are to carry our energy and our enthusiasm to the end. "On a single winged word," once said Wendell Phillips, "hath hung the destiny of nations." "The creating of a thousand forests is in one acorn," wrote Emerson. While it seems as if we were doing but little, we may be doing much, but either way, whatever lies at our hand to accomplish for the good of others is there for a purpose. It is a challenge to our desire to grow into higher conditions, by exercising the spirit of helpfulness.

Never were there so many opportunities for winning Content instead of Unrest. Never was society so rife with plans for the betterment of communities. Never was there more discontent with existing evils. Never was the necessity more deeply felt for that practical work which results in real and permanent progress. Never was there a greater need for intelligent workers who believe in the wonderful possibilities of human life—of all life. And this is true in spite of what appears upon the surface as irremediable evils and wickedness.

There is a remedy that exists for every evil under the sun, and it lies in the growth of moral sentiment in the whole people. This is trite and commonplace in expression, but it is truth. It will not grow without the maintenance of the highest ideals in education and government, and this demands co-operation without continuous friction. Nothing can reach its best unless unity and harmony are its underlying laws. It will not grow unless the interest of the poorest and most degraded citizen is considered equally with the richest and most intelligent.

Women have much to do in bringing about the right condition in everything pertaining to the public good. They are already moving in many ways to make changes that must result in betterment. Their success will depend in the future upon the degree of union in the forces they employ. In various places they are showing what can be thus accomplished, and when the reports of the conventions in Washington of these great national bodies of women are given to the public, the power which is theirs to exercise will be understood as never before.

Nothing of all of this could have been accomplished, however, if the individual woman had not come to feel a sense of duty connected with things outside of what has been named as womanly work. During the last few decades she has been growing wiser. Her outlook has been broadening, her intuitions brightening. She has come to feel "that the only real success worthy of the name is that which comes from a consciousness of growing wider, deeper, higher, in mental and moral power, as the years go on. To feel the faculties expanding and unfolding, to feel the leaven of truth permeating the whole being, this is the only life worth living."

This unfolding is only possible through the exercise of the altruistic possibilities of the nature. And when this consciousness of growth is attained, the truest content must enter into and become a part of the life.

THE COZY CORNER

However modest and timid the women who read the Cozy Corner may be about writing for the paper, in general, there is never any hesitancy on their part in answering a direct request for help of any kind.

If they would overcome this lack of self-confidence there are very few of them who could not send many useful and helpful suggestions for the benefit of the younger and less experienced readers. Try it, friends, and you will find that you can do much in this way to help the world along.

Some Proofs Given.

A proof of the above assertion is found in the letters sent this week in response to the inquiry made by Mrs. F. J. W. The first is from Mrs. H. E. Moses, Iowa:

When I was a child I was very much impressed by the story of how George Washington's father planted seeds so as to make his son's name appear in living green, and by this means proved to the child that nothing comes by chance, but that all things in nature, as well as art, must have an intelligent designer. Remembering this, I send the enclosed lines for Mrs. F. J. W.:

When George Washington was a boy quite small,
His father taught him this great truth:
That nothing pleasing comes by chance at all,
But noble manhood follows good, industrious youth.

If we'd be rich in great and noble deeds,
We first must plan and labor hard to make them ours,
Or else we'll find our lives are filled with weeds
Instead, like Washington's, with fruit and flowers.

The second is also from Iowa and is sent by M. M. Johnson.

In answer to the inquiry last week, I send this little verse, which my little daughter will speak at the school entertainment, February 22. While it is not very long, it covers, to a certain degree, the whole of the life of Washington:

WHAT WAS THE SECRET?

Only a baby, fair and small,
Like many another baby,
Whose smiles, and tears, came swift at call,
Who ate, and slept, and grew, that's all—
The Infant Washington.

Only a boy, like other boys,
With tasks and studies, sport and fun,
Fond of his books, and guns, and toys,
Living his childish griefs and joys—
The Little Washington.

Only a man of finest bent,
Hero of battles fought and won,
Who served his country, and died content:
The Patriot Washington.

"Only." Oh, what was the secret then
Of his being America's honored son?
Why was he famed above other men?
The Illustrious Washington.

He had a heart that was brave, and strong and sure,
A soul that was noble, and great and pure,
A faith in God that was held secure—
This man—George Washington.

The third is in a different vein, but will prove very "taking" if given by a bright boy who can enter into the spirit of it. It is sent by "E. T.," of Nebraska:

THE DIFFERENCE IN FATHERS.

A great many years ago,
George Washington so free,
Went into his father's garden
And barked a cherry tree.

As this made him so famous,
I thought 'twould as much for me,
So I went into my father's garden,
And I barked a cherry tree.

The deed I there performed
Accomplished well its part,
For a switch from that same cherry tree
Made me feel very smart.

A Welcome Guest.

I was once a subscriber to The Blade, and for a long time a contributor to the Household department; that was twenty-five years ago. When we moved to Kansas, we were obliged to discontinue all of our papers and magazines and so I lost track of all of The Blade friends.

After much discouragement from the failure of crops, etc., we came back to our home in Illinois, where we are now located, permanently, I hope. Some of my friends, hearing of our return, sent me a copy of The Blade for November twenty-eighth.

How familiar and yet how changed the page seemed to me! How bright and breezy the letters, every one full of interest, and all seeming as if written by our own personal friends.

I would like to know what has become of some of the regular contributors of that time? "Rose Geranium," "Pansy," "Pearl" and the "Old Bachelor," who wanted to be told how to bake buckwheat cakes. When we told him and he tried them, oh, how he did scold and attempt to tell us how to cook. I made a motion to exclude him from our department, and do any of you remember what a set-to we had with that masculine interloper? I have had my doubts though about that "old bachelor" being a man, and have often thought that it was some woman trying to deceive us, so as to hear what we would say.

In regard to the question of what changes, if any, could make the Household page more interesting and helpful, I think if we could be permitted to exchange recipes, patterns for fancy work, etc., it would add very much to the interest we should all take in the success of the page.—Mrs. E. B. Potter.

The above letter recalls many pleasant memories of those who helped to build up the Household page so many years ago. Why can we not have a reunion of the contemporaries of Mrs. Potter? It would be very pleasant and require but little effort on the part of these old friends to send a brief letter, stating where they are now and some of the experiences that have befallen them since they met with us. For those who have passed into the great Beyond, let some friend who was acquainted with them, send us a word in their behalf.

What say you, friends? Shall we appoint the last Thursday in March—the 27th—for this "At Home" in the Cozy Corner? The easiest chairs and sunniest corners will be reserved for you, and we who are newer to the work will listen and learn, while you visit and indulge in reminiscences of Auld Lang Syne.

Of Interest to Women.

As the time approaches for the spring election of the various city and county officers, the women in the states where suffrage has been granted them in greater or less degree, are evincing much interest in the important issues of the lay, and preparing to place in these offices of trust and importance, such persons as will serve the people in the best and truest manner.

It has been said, and truly, in many instances, that women do not sufficiently appreciate this privilege, so grudgingly granted them by their brothers—the law makers of the country; that they will not take the trouble even to deposit their ballots on the day of the election, much less prepare themselves beforehand by study of the needs and requirements for the candidates nominated, and for this reason they can never succeed in electing any officer while the few who do vote only hinder others.

Another objection advanced by the anti-suffragists is that no one but the "middle class women" and the "dissolute women" will vote, and that these will vote for no one but a woman—good or bad—or will accept the dictum of some man as to who is the best candidate. This is all arrant nonsense, and only used as a sort of clap-trap to frighten the timid women who are afraid to act independently on any matter. The "middle class" women, like the "middle class men," comprise the greater part of the thinking community in every neighborhood. They have a more practical knowledge of the actual needs of the world, and can see the most practical way out of the various difficulties that arise, than can the so-called "upper classes," whose lives are spent in an atmosphere of luxury and ease and know only by hearsay, not by experience, of the wrongs done by unscrupulous politicians. Therefore it is best that the middle class should do the voting.

As to the vote of the "dissolute women," they comprise a very small per cent of the women in the country, and it has been proven beyond doubt that they take no interest in such matters as these. In Denver, this vote was confined to two precincts out of one hundred and twenty, and was very small in those two.

Shall we not, as women, vote always for a woman candidate? is a very common question with many voters. Certainly not, merely because she is a woman, but if she is equal in all respects to a masculine candidate for the same position, then vote for her and use all of your influence to persuade others to do the same.

Not until women are educated to desire only the best government, irrespective of their personal and private likes and dislikes, will they gain the approval and assistance of the men who are able to give or withold from them the right to help to make a better and purer government.

It does not follow that the men are thus unselfish and pure minded in their voting, but they demand it from the women; in politics as in social purity, a double standard is insisted upon.

The New Century Club, of Philadelphia has a legal protection committee which collects wages withheld for any reason from women and servants, free of charge. Free legal advice is also given to such persons in all civil cases. The existence of this committee has a very salutary influence on that class of employers who make a practice of withholding on the slightest pretext, the whole or part of the wages of their servants and women employes.

A prominent member of the Woman's Club in Denver, Colo., owns and successfully operates a large cattle ranch in Texas. Though her home is in Denver, she spends much of her time on the ranch, keeping herself thoroughly informed by personal care and observation, of every detail of its management. She is an expert in buying and selling cattle, finding the best markets for them not only in this, but in European cities; she is well educated, is greatly interested in all work for the advancement of women and very charitable.

Bright Days in Merrie England.

An enthusiastic love for English scenery aroused by nearly a thousand miles of coaching trips through the hills and valleys of England and Scotland during several successive summers, inspired the writing of the volume published with the title given above. The author, A. Vandoren Honeyman, found everywhere beauties of Nature and Art that impressed themselves upon his mind and heart in vivid pictures which he has transferred to the printed pages.

"Between the first of May and the end of September," he writes, "we find England, not to say many parts of Scotland, Wales and Ireland, to be the most perfectly finished, the most peacefully beautiful, the most historically interesting land on the face of the whole earth. If there are those to say nay to this, they are not among the many who have coached up hill and down dale through the interior, and who know its best roads and sweetest lanes by heart."

Oxford was made the starting point of many of these journeys. He rode upon the top of one of those old-fashioned vehicles on which the passengers are seated so high from the ground, that the outlook includes a great sweep of the country. From this vantage position he saw the places which he pictures for his readers so vividly.

Among them was Woodstock, filled with memories that date back to the days of Alfred the Great, and had an almost continuous royal history from then to the time of Cromwell; Banbury, known to all English children by the ride to Banbury Cross, and by the famous Banbury cakes that have tickled the palates of many generations of Englishmen; Stratford-on-Avon, the Mecca of all lovers of the great world poet; Warwick and Kenilworth Castles with their storied past; the George Eliot country; Byron's Grave and Nottingham; with a world of other places familiar through descriptions of many travelers, but given a fresh tinting by the present enthusiastic writer. This is the way his party upon the stage coaches entered the historic town of Leicester:

"As usual, he (the driver) shouted out to right and left to passers-by: Is this the road to Leicester? One of the men thus accosted was on horseback, coming, doubtless from that city. His answer was: "Yes, follow me," and he veered around and led our exciting procession. And he led it at great speed. We followed as if to get there first. Our flags were unfurled, and this rider at the front, previously ungraceful enough, sniffing the importance of his mission as a leader straightened up, looked the picture of martial erectness, and cantered into town as if bearing news from some field of battle. He and we, we and he, seventeen horses, a lot of lumbering coaches and an excited throng of passengers, dashed around the turn and threaded the busy streets, to the music of wind instruments and the dismay of the townspeople. It was a clean-and-clear two mile spurt. No wheel came off, nor did any man's cart or donkey-wagon fail to give us the whole field, while their drivers, amazed and dazed, looked on. It was pretty well on to sundown when we reined up before the 'Bell,' before which the tooting of horns had called up another crowd of spectators."

"THOSE BLARSTED 'ORSES!"

Copyrighted by Honeyman & Company, Plainfield, N. J.

The volume is exceedingly entertaining, even though most of the places are familiar, not only through song and story, but also by the descriptions of many travelers. The text is interspersed with over a hundred illustrations.

Honeyman and Company, Plainfield, New Jersey, are the publishers.

SOME VEGETARIAN RECIPES

In answer to several requests the Cook gives two or three recipes for the benefit of those who object to a meat diet.

For the principal dish at dinner, try—

Asparagus Toast.

Cut a bunch of asparagus in small pieces and cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour in just enough water to cover it. Rub one tablespoonful of whole wheat flour smooth in one cupful of milk, season with salt and pepper and a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut. When smooth, add to the asparagus, let it boil up once and pour over prepared slices of toasted whole wheat bread. Serve with this, mashed potatoes and shredded wheat pudding.

The canned asparagus can be used for this, but will need to be only thoroughly heated before using.

Poached Eggs on Toast.

Toast slices of bread and place on each a poached egg. Over the whole pour a sauce made of one cupful of hot, thin, cream seasoned with salt and pepper. One egg having the nutritive qualities of a pound of beef, such an arrangement will give as good results as a meat dinner. With the eggs and bread, serve any desired vegetables, and for dessert, fruit with sugar and cream.

Here is a dinner menu, taken from Eleanor Kirk's Idea, which, though it contains no meat is very wholesome and satisfying.

Barley Soup.
Fruit Salad.
Olives. Nuts. Figs.
Whole Wheat Rolls. Graham Bread.
Spaghetti. Cheese.
Soft Custard. Molasses Cake.
Chocolate. Milk.

Hygenic Fruit Cake.

One pint of warm water, one teaspoonful salt, one-half cupful butter, two eggs, two-thirds cupful molasses or brown sugar. Beat the eggs, warm the butter and stir them together. Add two cupfuls ground nut-meats of any kind except peanuts, one cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, one cupful ground figs and enough whole wheat flour to make a soft dough—about four cupfuls will be needed. Pour into well buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven. This will be light and wholesome and will not give any one indigestion.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

BY ILLI NOIS.

The years are like a book of life
With pages pure and white;
Whereon our actions, day by day,
Recording angels write.
How many blots we see upon
The once fair page, to-day,
That all the bitter tears we shed
Can never wash away.

"To-morrow's" page is yet unsoiled;
Oh! Father, this we pray,—
Help us to keep it free from blots
When it shall be "To-day."
And when our record is complete
And be it short, or long,
Oh may the good that's found within,
O'er balance all the wrong!

Make Haste, Mo., tells of an experiment with a moral attached:

Before the Christmas vacation, I had a class of boys about 7 or 8 years old, in a Sunday school, and tried this experiment with them, to learn how far they could be influenced by kindness and attention. I explained the meaning of Christmas, and, after wishing them a very pleasant time, I invited them to visit me in my room on some evening of the following week. Their eyes flashed with pleasure at this invitation, which was entirely out of the order of things in this little town, and they gladly accepted it.

When they came, I took a world of pains to make their visit one of delight. As a result, they are, one and all, my staunch friends, glad to see me at any time and in any place. If I chance to pass the public school when they are at play, they will at once run to meet me, and through their influence other children have come to know me, and I think I have the friendship of nearly every child in the place, and am frequently kept busy returning their greetings when on my way to my office.

This is to me one of the greatest pleasures I have ever experienced, and is the result of an effort to which I bent all of my energy.

I hope M. G. R. friends will pardon me for this bit of personal experience for the sake of the moral attached—viz: If we wish to have friends, or to influence others for good, we must not wait for them to come to us, but must go to them and not spare our efforts to make them know we are in earnest in our desire to be a good and helpful friend.

"Oregon Buttercup"—I have been enjoying an unexpected vacation! Our school house burned down in December and though all of the books and some of the desks were saved, school did not open again until yesterday. Now we are at work in the church, and in two rooms in a public building. Of course we all felt sorry for the loss, but we made the best of it and enjoyed ourselves all we could.

Miss Prudence "guesses" that school girls and boys are the same the world over, and if there is anything for which they can summon up resignation, it is when the teacher is sick or the school house burns, and they have an extra holiday.

"Pericles," W. Va.: I am glad to note that there is such an increasing interest shown in the welfare of the M. G. R., for to me it is one of the most interesting parts of The Blade. Some of our number have been speaking of books—a subject in which I am very greatly interested. I have read a great many, but do not think that indiscriminate reading is good for anyone. In reading, as well as in the selection of our books, we should be careful to separate the chaff from the wheat and only retain what will be of help to us. Some of my favorite authors are Dickens, Scott, Tennyson and Thackeray.

"Old Bach," your letter was excellent, and has evidently done much good. Will you not come again?

"Omega," a new member from Tennessee, comes laden with compliments for the M. G. R.'s:

I am a stranger from Tennessee, who comes seeking admittance to the ranks of the M. G. R.'s. Who will welcome me? Will "Minnie May," of the dear Southland, give me a helping hand on my way? and will the others of the company decide that I "will do?"

I live in the backwoods, and wish to say to all of the M. G. R.'s that their letters have been very pleasant and helpful.

"Missie," I am sure yours will receive the approbation of all. It is quite evident, though, that your "unusual effort" at thinking was not at all "unusual," for I am sure you are quite accustomed to thinking profoundly on many subjects, and possess an able pen with which to express your thoughts. We hope you will use it often in behalf of the M. G. R.

"Old Bach," we shall not soon forget the ideas expressed in your good letter; give us more of the same kind. I hope all read carefully the last letter from "Coralyn." I think we can echo its sentiments. "Coralyn," are you a "gem gatherer?" That was a beautiful quotation at the close of your letter; please give us the name of the author.

We certainly should miss the M. G. R. from The Blade, but if it is to be successful, it must be by the hearty co-operation of the members. "Coralyn" spoke truly when she said that with us lies its success or failure, and it doesn't take much time to write a letter, if one really wishes to do so.

Several other new members are with us to-day. "A Washington Girl" writes: "I have enjoyed reading the M. G. R. letters, and so fully approve of its motto and work that I now ask for admission, promising that I will do my best to be a worthy member. I live about 35 miles from Mt. Rainier, the highest mountain in Washington."

"Ed Gar," Indiana.—Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s, may I come in and be one of you? The Blade has been a weekly visitor at my home for many years, and though I have enjoyed your letters, have never before had the courage to ask for admittance. If I may, I shall do my best to be a faithful member, and will come to see you at least once a year.

There is room in the M. G. R. for even the "largest girl in school."

I am an "Oklahoma Girl" asking admission to the ranks of the M. G. R., and hoping that I may not meet with a refusal. I like the motto and have long tried to follow its teachings. My home is on a farm in the most beautiful part of this beautiful country. I attend school and am the largest girl there this year.

Another school girl, this time from Southwest Virginia, is the next to ask for a welcome. "I live," she says, "among the mountains of Southwest Virginia and am sure there is no other place in the world so beautiful as my home. I am very much interested in all of the M. G. R.'s, but I really think "Egyptian Friend" is my favorite, though if I were to throw a rose for the girl I love best in the circle, it would surely hit "Violetta."

I have a question to propose to you, which I would like to have answered. It is this: "What is the greatest need of the world at the present time?" It seems to me to be a very important question, and to consider it, may make us great thinkers.

Once more the statement is made that the Merry-Go-Round is not a "lodge" nor a "secret society" of any kind; it is an opportunity for the young folks who read The Blade to exchange ideas on various subjects, for their pleasure and improvement. There is no "admission fee," the requisites for membership having been given many times. The members do not use slang, nor say unkind things about anybody, nor talk baby-talk—when they mean good-bye, they do not say "by, by."

They do not forget that they have a personal responsibility toward all who read their letters to the extent that they must say nothing that can in the least carry a wrong meaning of the truth that is in them, and that they are not to use their opportunity of writing for so large an audience as the Weekly Blade offers, simply for the sake of seeing themselves in print.

The Chaperone is not "Aunt," "Grandma," or any other relation to the M. G. R. girls and boys, but is their very sincere friend.

MISS PRUDENCE.

Banner Puzzler

For January.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English physicist, born at Salford, England, December 24, 1818; died at Sale, October 11, 1889. He was noted for his researches in the mechanical equivalent to heat. His paper on "Electro Magnetic Forces" (1840) describes one of the earliest known attempts to measure an electric current by a definite unit. He is justly entitled to the honor of having discovered the law of the conservation of energy, which places his name beside that of Newton in the scientific world.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
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X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A bone forming part of the partition of the nostrils in man.
2.—A round convex molding.
3.—An ultimate atom.
4.—Lifted up.
5.—A going round.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

We wish to enclose the greatest possible area in two triangular fields, the base of the first being 56 rods, and that of the second, 65 rods; the other sides of each being integral. How many more acres does the first contain than the second?

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—One of David's valiant men.
2.—A descendant of Shem.
3.—Herod's steward.
4.—One who refused to go with Moses.
5.—A city of Egypt, and a grandson of Sala.
6.—A fellow laborer with Paul.

The primals give the name of a fruitful valley, and the finals the name of one who foretold a great famine which occurred in the fourth year of the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

5.—QUERY.

When, where, and by whom was coal first discovered in the United States?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable, with interest, about 30 years after late."

Answers to Puzzles of February 6.

1.—Roger Sherman.
2.—Words forming half-square: Arnan, roar, nay, Ar, N.
3.—A has $500.00. B has $400.00. (See chat.)
4.—Omitted letters: Strained, droppetH, beneAth, taKes, mightIEst, hiS, temPoral, attributE, dreAd, sceptRed, hEarts; Shakespeare.
5.—The Cheese-Wring is a fanciful appellation given to a pile of 8 stones, 32 feet high, in Cornwall, England, so named from their resemblance to a cheese-press. They are probably "a freak of nature."
6.—Young wrote—
"Think for thyself; one good idea,
But known to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown."

Chat.

The full set of puzzles used to-day was furnished by W. P. E.

There was a "small but satisfactory" class at the 'Cademy this morning: J. H. Richert, Mc. (from Mich.), Marley Cranford, and W. A. Hoyt.

The solution sent by the author to the problem answered today is thus:

If 4-5 of A's money and $150.00 is equal to 9-10 of B's and $190.00, 4-5 of A's money is equal to 9-10 of B's and $40.00, and 1-5 of A's money is equal to 9-40 of B's and $10.00, and 5-5 or all of A's money is equal to 45-40 of B's, and $50.00; but B's is 40-40 of itself, so A's and B's together, equal 85-40 of B's, and $50.00. The problem states that A's and B's together is $900.00 then, 85-40 of B's and $50.00 equals $900.00, and if $50.00 be subtracted from $900.00 the remainder ($850.00) is 85-40 of B's; 1-40 of B's will be 1-85 of $850.00, or $10.00, and 40-40 will be 40x$10.00, or $400.00, and A's is the difference between this amount and the entire "fortune" of the two men.

J. H. Richert, come in and help us again.

Mc. (from Mich.) says he has seen the key of the Bastile in a glass case at Mt. Vernon.

Marley Cranford says: Since the class is getting so "sharp" I must be careful about my answers!

W. A. Hoyt, the Schoolmistress was very glad to hear from you once more.

Baby.

Bright blue eyes and roguish face,
Locks where sunbeams interlace,
Dimples where the diamonds play,
Baby said da-da to-day!

On the floor 'midst blocks and toys,
Just the noisiest of boys;
Listen, now he hears me say,
"Baby tried to creep to-day!"

'Mongst the tables and the chairs,
Climbing up and down the stairs,
Driving clouds and cares away,
Baby walked alone to-day!

Hello, mamma! hear the sound?
Hello, papa! echoes round;
Hear it now, though far away,
Baby's been to school to-day!

Baby's grown so tall and strong,
Sing again your cradle song;
Scatter wide your blocks and toys,
Fill the old house with your noise!

In your kingdom rule us still,
Romp and tease us if you will;
Drive the clouds of life away;
Be a baby while you may.

—E. W. Bogardus, in Motherhood Magazine.

A Debt to Athletics.

"Um—ah—athletics! Yes, Tom, I have my opinion of athletics. They don't do young fellows any good, and they certainly don't do anybody else any good. Why, just the other day I was reading in some paper what a scientific doctor says about athletics. He says they cause men to break down when they get to be between 40 and 50—heart weakness, lung diseases, etc. What do you think of that, my boy, eh?"

"Not the right kind of athletics, uncle," replied Tom Holton, earnestly. "I've seen that article myself, I guess. What the writer condemned was specialized overtraining, not the sensible kind of all-around athletics we have in our schools, mostly. I know the kind of athletics I have gone in for will never hurt me. They aren't the professional kind."

"Well, perhaps not," admitted Mr. Harwood, Tom's uncle. "But will they ever do you any good—any practical good, I mean? And even if they should, will they do anybody else any good? That's the question. We ought to look at all such things from the unselfish standpoint, you know."

The big boy, who was riding at the little country storekeeper's side, laughed good-naturedly.

"Well, uncle," he said, "I have a theory that everything may be made useful or helpful to others, if we are on the lookout for opportunities to make it so. I shouldn't be at all surprised, for instance, if something should turn up this very afternoon that would make my athletics useful to you."

Tom Holton was on his way to spend a few weeks of his summer vacation at his Uncle Harwood's in the country. Mr. Harwood was then village storekeeper in the community where he lived, and on this occasion he had killed two birds with one stone by gettting a load of supplies at the railroad town where he had driven to meet his nephew. They were now jogging leisurely homeward in the long box-wagon, with its spring seat, which Mr. Harwood used for transporting his goods. The talk had dwelt chiefly, thus far, upon Tom's school life at the famous academy where he was fitting for college; and it had been the most natural thing in the world that he should tell his uncle how interested he was in the wholesome athletics of the school. And thereupon the old-fashioned, matter-of-fact storekeeper had bluntly announced his unfavorable opinion of this sort of physical culture. Tom, however, was not at all disturbed; for he had heard such opinions before, and, indeed, had expected nothing less from his uncle. But he wished with all his heart that some occasion would arise to give him an opportunity to prove to his uncle, otherwise than by argument, that muscle as well as brain might have its unselfish and beneficent uses.

There had been a week of heavy rains just before Tom's arrival, and all the streams were very much swollen. In fact, several bridges had been swept away in various parts of the county, and others were said to be hardly safe for travel.

It was necessary for Mr. Harwood to cross the Gihon river on his way home. The bridge was a wooden one, uncovered, and supported by only two stone piers, on opposite banks of the river, which was hardly wide enough to require a third pier in the middle of the stream. On his way to meet his nephew, Mr. Harwood had found the waters of the Gihon so high as to almost wash the framework of the bridge; but, as the current was slow and deep, he did not consider the bridge in danger. On the return trip, as Tom and his uncle came in sight of the bridge, a drove of cattle was just about to cross it. The drovers were hurrying the reluctant animals forward, and crowding them upon the bridge, in spite of its submerged piers and the water lapping the floor-planks. The sound of the clattering, hurrying hoofs of the cattle could be heard a long distance away.

"I am sorry those creatures have got ahead of us," remarked Mr. Harwood. "If the bridge isn't rocked off its piers under them, it will probably be loosened. The men ought to know better than to drive them all on at the same time."

Nevertheless, the drove got safely across, and the bridge was apparently all right when Mr. Harwood's team reached it. Hardly had the restive horses plunged upon it, however, when the farther end was lifted from its pier by the surging water and swung slowly down stream. The water gurgled against the big beams, and some of it began to flow over the planks.

There was no room to turn the horses around, and to back them off the bridge would have been impossible, in their frightened condition. Besides, the other end of the bridge was already grating and grinding off its pier; and, while Mr. Harwood hesitated, it lurched into the water, and the whole bridge was suddenly afloat. All this had happened in but little over a minute's time, and neither of the occupants of the wagon had fairly recovered from their bewilderment when they found themselves afloat.

Tom was the first to make a move. He jumped out of the wagon and caught the horses by the bits, thus preventing their plunging off into the river. His uncle quickly followed him with a couple of halters, with which the frightened horses were soon securely tied to the upper framework of the bridge. There seemed to be no immediate danger, as the structure was well put together and floated as [illegible] as a ferryboat. Tom was rather enjoying the novel experience, and had hardly begun to consider how he and his uncle were to extricate themselves from their "scrape" when a glance down the stream made him start and turn inquiringly to his uncle.

"Is that a larger river that we are drifting into?" he asked, anxiously.

"Yes," replied his uncle, "and the worst of it is that there's a big rapids a little way down, full of rocks, that will smash this bridge all to pieces and drown us, like as not, if we can't get off somehow."

Tom stripped off his coat, vest and shoes and flung them into the wagon.

"STRUCK OUT POWERFULLY FOR THE SHORE."

"Uncle," he cried, "you don't happen to have any rope in that load of stuff, do you?"

"Yes, there's a coil of it in the back end of the wagon," replied Mr. Harwood, "and a box of twine, too, if you want it."

"Just the combination I do want," answered his nephew. With Mr. Harwood's help he soon had the coil of rope out of the wagon, stripped off its lashings, and laid at the forward end of the bridge. Then he tied one end of a ball of twine to the rope, unwound about a hundred feet of twine, cut it off and coiled it beside the rope, and tied the other end to his waist. This done, he promptly sprang into the river, and swam powerfully across the swollen current until he reached shore.

Just below the spot where he landed, fortunately, a large elm-tree stood on the river-bank. Tom grasped the twine, and began to pull the rope ashore, his uncle aiding him by paying out the coils over the end of the bridge. When he had enough rope for his purpose, the boy ran to the elm tree and made a slip-noose hitch about it, while his uncle fastened the other end of the coil to the bridge. As soon as the rope tautened, the bridge began to swing in toward the bank; and presently it grounded in water sufficiently shallow for Mr. Harwood to drive his team ashore.

"Well, uncle," said Tom, as they climbed up behind the dripping horses and drove back across the fields to the road, leaving the bridge securely tied up like a boat, until help could be secured to restore it to its place,—"well, uncle, we got out of that scrape without much damage."

"Yes, my boy," replied Mr. Harwood, heartily. "Thanks to a representative of the right kind of athletics, who happened to be along! Otherwise, I suppose I should be knocking about among those rocks in the big river by this time; for I can't swim a stroke. There isn't a doubt but that I owe my life to you, Tom; and, if that isn't practical helpfulness to others from athletics, I am sure I don't know what could be."—Christian Register.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
631 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment healed my hand of tetter in two weeks. My doctor prescribed it."—Lannie Davis, Castlebury, Tennessee.

CUPID TAKES ANOTHER DAUGHTER FROM MORTONS

Special Telegram to The Blade.

New York, Feb. 18.—A distinguished gathering of society folk witnessed the marriage to-day at noon of Miss Alice Morton, daughter of former Vice President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and Mr. Winthrop Rutherford. In keeping with the Lenten season, there was no attempt at display, a rich simplicity characterizing everything connected with the event. There were many out-of-town guests, including persons socially prominent in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and several other cities. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, at Grace church, which was decorated with palms and white roses. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington assisted in the ceremony. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father. She was attired in a gown of heavy white satin with point lace and wore no jewels. There were no bridal attendants. Mr. Stuyvesant Rutherford, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. There was no reception, and immediately after the ceremony at the church the bridal couple left on their wedding tour, which is to be spent in the south.

SANITARIUM BURNT.

400 Inmates Escape From Building

In Perfect Safety and With No Disorder—Only One Person Seriously Injured.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 18.—The Kellogg, or Seventh Day Adventist, Sanitarium here, which was located on a hill at the highest point in the city, was destroyed by fire early to-day, and the property loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. So far as can be learned there was no loss of life among the 400 people in the sanitarium, although one or two persons are said to be missing and it is possible that their bodies may be in the ruins. However, these missing may be in one of the houses or hotels which have taken in the homeless patients. Mrs. H. C. Daniels, of Eldorado, Ark., is the only person who was seriously injured. She jumped or fell from the fire escape at the third story and sustained a broken leg.

The fire started in the bath room of the sanitarium building, probably about the furnace. A still alarm was turned in, but the first company of firemen called could not cope with the flames, which shot up the elevator shaft to the roof like rockets. A general call was sent in, but the fire was beyond control. The water pressure was low, and this added to the handicap of the firemen, as the sanitarium stood on a hill. In two hours the building was in ruins and the hospital was nearly destroyed. It is almost miraculous that the 400 sleeping inmates escaped with their lives. Watchmen darted through the corridors awakening them when the fire was discovered. Few of them had time to gather together any clothing, escaping in their night-clothing. The corridors soon filled with smoke, and about half of the patients were compelled to make their way down the fire-escapes. Mrs. H. C. Daniels, who was injured, was on the fifth floor. She was awakened by the cry of fire and rushed to the fire-escape on the fourth floor. She got down safely as far as the third story, when she either jumped or fell, she hardly knows which. She is resting easily and is in no danger. Mrs. Gillingham, of Atlantic City, N. J., describing her escape, said: "I was in my room on the fifth floor when the nurse rushed to the door crying fire. The electric lights were going then, but they soon went out and we were in darkness, save for flames which rushed from the window above our heads. My aged husband was on the floor beneath me and had to go down the fire escape as did I. He was guided by a nurse and escaped safely. Scores of people were on the escape coming from all parts of the building, and it is a wonder that none of them was killed."

Firemen Henry Lucas and Arthur Robinson and Assistant Chief Webb were slightly hurt by a fall from a ladder.

The management of the sanitarium is positive that no lives were lost, as each room was visited three times by a nurse before the building was abandoned. The buildings will be rebuilt immediately.

The total insurance on the sanitarium is $148,500. In addition to the loss on the building and its contents, the loss on the personal property of patients is heavy. Nearly all lost their wearing apparel and nearly all lost valuable jewelry.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. M. Hall, 3164 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

KRUGER YET HOPES FOR DAY OF FREEDOM

New York, Feb. 18.—Rev. Dr. Von Bruickhuisen, who has arrived in this country in the interests of the Boer cause, says that in an interview which he had with Paul Kruger previous to leaving Holland, Mr. Kruger said he felt confident that God will yet crown with success the cause of liberty in South Africa, and that he will return to his native land as president of a free people.

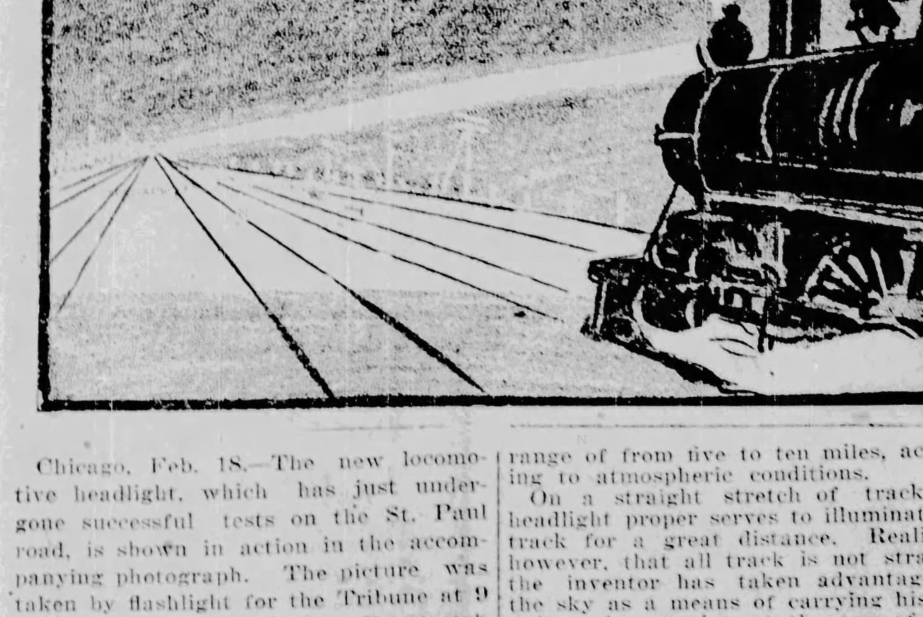
Rev. Dr. Von Bruickhuisen was pastor of President Kruger's church in Pretoria previous to the breaking out of the war.

EXPRESS COMBINE.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—The Call states that the four big express companies of the country—the Adams, American, United States and Wells-Fargo—may merge into one corporation. It says that "word comes by private message from the east that E. H. Harrison, president of the Southern Pacific company, will be elected to the presidency of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at the next annual meeting of the stockholders."

The paper adds that Harriman may be selected as president of the proposed company.

THIS HEADLIGHT MAY LESSEN NUMBER OF WRECKS



Chicago, Feb. 18.—The new locomotive headlight, which has just undergone successful tests on the St. Paul road, is shown in action in the accompanying photograph. The picture was taken by flashlight for the Tribune at 9 o'clock Thursday night on the stretch of track lying alongside the grounds of the Glenview Golf club.

The new device, which is known as the Edwards locomotive headlight, is expected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul officials to prove an important factor in preventing head-on collisions. The light was seen for eight miles on Thursday night, and is said to have a range of from five to ten miles, according to atmospheric conditions.

On a straight stretch of track the headlight proper serves to illuminate the track for a great distance. Realizing, however, that all track is not straight, the inventor has taken advantage of the sky as a means of carrying his signals. An opening at the top of the headlight sends a pentrating ray upwards, and even when the locomotive, miles away, is hidden behind hills and curves a bright disk can be seen in the heavens and the trains located.

The new headlight is operated by storage batteries, and screens are provided in the cabs of the locomotives so that engineers need not be blinded by the lights of passing locomotives.

WORLD'S MARKETS.

America Sets Great Pace in Race for Supremacy.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The important document entitled "Review of the Foreign Commerce of the United States in 1901," showing the pace at which this country ran during the last calendar year in the great race for supremacy in trade in the world's markets, has been made public by Frederick Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department.

It is stated that the commercial reports of our diplomatic and consular officers last year record continued growth in the sales of many lines of manufacturers from the United States in foreign markets and the increase of the general concern throughout Europe as to the possible results of our industrial competition. Although the figures of our exports compiled by the treasury department show a considerable falling off in the total value of manufactured goods sent abroad, it is stated there seems to be a steady and uninterrupted spread in the popularity of what may be termed American "novelties" all over Europe. By the word "novelties" are meant not only labor-saving implements and machinery which are strange to most Europeans, but a great variety of articles of merchandise, all of which possess distinguished points of excellence and relative cheapness, new to Europe, which commend them to purchasers there in preference to similar articles of home manufacture. In other words, while the aggregate of our exports of manufactured goods has shrunk, the variety of our sales in Europe is being extended and the territory upon which they are encroaching is being steadily enlarged.

A striking example of this is in Austria-Hungary, where imports from the United States are increasing rapidly. That country originated the idea of a European combination against America in trade, and there the hostility of the industrial classes is most pronounced. The United States again heads the list of countries selling to Germany, and is causing the economists of that nation much concern. Indeed, it is pointed out, this same concern is felt in France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and the other highly developed manufacturing countries of Europe. It is shown to be a fact that we are now supplying European nations with goods which have for years been distinctive of the countries themselves and which we used to import from them. We export silk to France, tin plate to Wales, cottons to England, and our California fruit is making such headway in Spain as to provoke the query in a Spanish newspaper: "Shall we live to see American oranges on the Valencia market itself?" In Belgium more American goods are being consumed than ever before.

The falling off in American exports is attributed, not to the goods being in less favor, but rather to business depression in Europe, affecting the purchasing power. The elimination of Hawaii and Porto Rico from the list of countries to which we export, also is a factor. The treasury figures show that during the calendar year there was a falling off of $12,565,194 compared with the previous year, manufactures falling off $46,262,912, but being offset by a gain in agricultural exports of $35,591,077. Mr. Emory says it is evident that "the American invasion" of Europe has ceased for the time being to be of that sweeping character that distinguished it at first as an economic phenomenon. He recalls what was said in the review a year ago of the danger of more strenuous European competition, the use of new processes and our own models of machinery, but he says that Europe has not made any sensible progress in that direction. As to restrictive legislation, pending measures in Europe might be abandoned, says the review, if the United States modified its tariff policy and permitted more imports from Europe. As factors making in our favor, the review points to alleged obstruction by British labor, which increases our trade opportunities; to the combination of labor and capital here as shown at the recent conference of employers and employes in New York and to the fact that our competitive energy is so far but partly developed. On the whole Mr. Emory finds that we have hardly more than entered upon a novitiate in fitting ourselves for international competition, and he notes with encouragement the growth of popular interest in the value of foreign trade and well directed efforts for expansion.

PREDICTS REVOLUTION.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14.—"If Estrada Palma, the newly chosen president of Cuba, ever lands on that island there will follow immediately a revolution between the whites and blacks there, which will again tear the island to pieces."

This is the prediction of Dr. Leonel de Peau, now in this city, who was physician to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, now President, during the war in the island between the Spanish and American forces. Further, Dr. de Peau says that Palma was never wanted as president by the better element, and that the moment the United States troops are withdrawn there will be another conflict.

Annexation, says Dr. de Peau, is the only solution of the present situation in Cuba. Because of the tariff against Cuba sugar planters cannot move the crop. They have no money and no means of raising any without giving from 18 to 22 per cent on it, and he thinks the spirit of internal dissension will tear the island to pieces again, and that the United States will be compelled to take possession.

COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 18.—Secret Service Agent McAdams yesterday found the negative plates used by W. R. Shyle, the alleged counterfeiter, and discovered his process of making the bogus $20 bills, a number of which were passed in Birmingham.

The negatives were found in Shyle's photograph establishment over a store in Talladega, Ala. McAdams declares that the proof is positive that the bills were printed from these negatives. There are twelve of the plates and six bills can be printed at one time. An ordinary photographer's printing frame was used in transferring the lines from the plate, the sensitized sheets being reversed to get an impression on each side. The coloring was done by a mixture used in tinting photographs. Twenty-four thousand dollars in counterfeit $20 bills were found in Shyle's valise at the time of his arrest.

DEWINDT EXPEDITION.

Yakutsk, East Siberia, Monday, Feb. 17.—The Dewindt expedition, bound on an overland trip from Paris to New York, and which started from the French capital on December 19 last, has arrived here from Irkutsk, Siberia, which place Dewindt and his companions left January 15.

Senator Blackburn's Son.

Frankfort, Feb. 12.—Joe Blackburn, jr., son of United States Senator Joe Blackburn, died at the home of Col. Eph Lilard here, to-day. He was about 35 years of age, and unmarried. He held official positions in Washington for ten years. His remains will be interred in the state cemetery here.

That Burned Schooner.

New York, Feb. 12.—The schooner which was burned to the water's edge off Cape May Monday night was the Mary Graham, from Norfolk to New York. The crew is safe, having reached here late this afternoon. Capt. F. H. Medley and the five seamen were picked up by the schooner J. C. Clifford.

A FREE PACKAGE

WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Every lady who sends her name and address will receive by mail free a trial package of a celebrated beauty's remedies for beautifying the complexion. Enough of the remedy is mailed to show clearly that it is a marvelous success and just what every lady needs to make her complexion perfect. It effectually re-

moves all traces of skin diseases and imperfections, such as tan, freckles, moth patches, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, chaps and roughness; is pure and harmless, keeps the skin healthy and clear, and makes a poor complexion soft, smooth and beautiful. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste or chemicals and is absolutely the only successful beauty maker known. A generous treatment is mailed to every lady who sends name and address and the results from the free treatment will surprise and delight. Write to-day without fail and the free treatment will be mailed prepaid with full directions and all particulars absolutely free. Address MME. M. RIBAULT, 4012 Elsa Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fannie B. Ralston, 628 Lexington ave., Newport, Ky., writes: "I sent for a trial of your beautifiers, and at the end of a week my skin began to clear, the freckles and moth patches disappeared and the eczema and salt rheum were completely cured. I improved so wonderfully that my friends did not recognize me, so quickly had the change taken place. My skin is now perfectly lovely, and there is not a blemish or wrinkle anywhere. I hope all ladies will try these marvelous beautifiers."

NEW GUINEA.

Massacre of French Scientists by Cannibal Natives.

Paris, Feb. 17.—La Patrie publishes a letter received from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, January 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvatti, with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering twenty-five of the party including Baron Viliars, Count de Saint Romy and MM. Hagenbock and Vries, and wounding thirty-three, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission and another Frenchman named Reimer.

M. Rouyer writes:

"We were all sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches. Several of us were felled to the ground with clubs, hatchets and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages, who, believing me dead, were keeping me for themselves. I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, his eyes had been gouged out and his groin was horribly mutilated. The count De Saint Romy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenbock was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire. The savages were about to cut him up. I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses. Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusillade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Moriter and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving thirty-two dead. The clothes of M. Vries were found, but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

"QUARTER HOUSE" FIGHT.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—A special from Middlehboro says:

According to the latest reports from the scene of yesterday's fight at Lee Hurner's "Quarter House," in Bell county, three and a half miles from this city, between the officers and citizens of Middleboro and mountain friends of the Turners, eight men were killed and one mortally wounded in the conflict.

The dead: Charles Cecil, deputy sheriff, and the following mountaineers: Charles Dye, negro; Marsh Wilson, Perry Watson, Frank Johnson, Turner's bartender; Mike Welsh, Turner's chief assistant; Jim Prado and a man named Hopper.

John Doyle, of the officers' posse, was mortally wounded. It is also claimed that an unknown moonshiner perished in the flames when Turner's saloon was burned.

Over 60 men were engaged in the conflict. The officers' posse, it is claimed, numbered 40, and they were opposed by 22 mountaineers.

Lee Turner, who is now at the Mingo mines, denies that he took part in the fight. It is reported that he has called 50 of his friends together to avenge the death of his companions and to resist any attempt which may be made by officers to arrest him or any members of the mountaineers' party who took part in the fight.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Princes Lutfullah and Sahahaddin, sons of Damad Mahmud Pasha, the sultan's brother-in-law, and other prominent Turkish fugitives, who are charged with organizing at the prince's headquarters in Paris, a conspiracy to overthrow the sultan, Abdul Hamid. They will probably be sentenced to death by default, as was recently done in the case of Damad Mahmud Pasha.

AN AMERICAN PLANT.

New York, Feb. 17.—Private advices from St. Petersburg state that work is progressing rapidly on the extensive American plant under construction there to manufacture electrical machinery for the Russian government. The plant will cover 28 acres and employ 1,500 men. American labor saving devices will be installed. Everything, other than castings, which are to be imported from the United States, will be manufactured at the new works.

Col. Polk Dead.

Kansas City, Feb. 14.—Colonel John A. Polk, aged 82, a cousin of President James K. Polk, and door-keeper of the House during President Cleveland's first administration, died here yesterday. Colonel Polk was in the commissary department of the Confederate army during the civil war.

ON THE ATLANTIC.

Prince Henry Now on His Way to the United States.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 15.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm passed the Hohenweg lighthouse at 5:25 p. m. Fair weather preavailed and the sea was calm.

Henry W. Diedrich, the United States consul at Bremen, was also present at Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the royal traveler.

The marine band played a farewell hymn as the steamer put to sea.

Kiel, Feb. 15.—What looked like half of Kiel's population assembled at the railroad station to bid farewell to Prince Henery at 8 o'clock this morning. Also at the station were Admirals Von Arnim and Von Koester and fourteen other naval officers of high rank and a large guard of marines. On the platform of the station the prince kissed the princess, his wife, and stood uncovered at the head of the rear steps of the car, in spite of the sharp, wintry air until the train was out of the station.

At Hamburg Senator Tichirschky joined the party of Prince Henry and at Bremen, where the train arrived at 1:40 p. m., Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty; Adjutant General Von Plessen and other high officers, from Berlin, were added to the prince's suite. They lunched leisurely in the royal waiting room of the Bremen station and then entered the train, which at 2 p. m. steamed slowly toward Bremerhaven. The inhabitants of every village along the route turned out, gathered along the railroad track and gave the prince a great ovation.

Bremerhaven, usually a dreary place, was bright with color in the prince's honor. All the shipping in the river flew American and German flags and the wharves were black with cheering crowds as the Kronprinz Wilhalm drew out into the stream, with her band playing "The Star Spangled Bannere."

Bremerhaven, Feb. 15.—Prince Henry sailed for New York at 3:43 p. m. The last seen of the prince from the shore was when he stood on the bridge of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, in an admiral's uniform, and lifted his cap in response to the cheers of the assembled crowds.

Commander Wm. H. Beehler, U. S. N., the United States naval attache at Berlin, bid the prince good bye for the United States.

Senator Tichirschky, Prussian minister to the Hanseatic Cities, bid farewell to the prince for Emperor Wilhelm, who also sent his brother a telegram previous to the departure of the steamer.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 15.—Previous to sailing Prince Henry, in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press, referred to the report that he had written a letter to Admiral Dewey, apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila bay, during the war with Spain. "It is all untrue," said the prince. "I have never written to Admiral Dewey in my life."

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Associated Press to-day received from authentic sources a statement regarding the report that Prince Henry had written a letter of apology to Admiral Dewey. The information which follows was not received from Admiral Dewey himself, but from an intimate friend of his, and can be absolutely vouched for:

The admiral has recently received a letter from a member of the United States embassy at Berin, in which the writer gave a resume of a conversation he had had with Prince Henry, of Prussia, at the dinner given the latter by Ahmbassador White prior to the prince's departure for America.

In this conversation the prince, referring to his having hoped to return from the east via San Francisco, after his service in the China squadron, but having been obliged to hasten home via Suez on account of his mother's illness, in his usual candid manner and agreeing with a remark that the present was a much more opportune time for his visit, said:

"I know you Americans feel very sore about affairs in the East and I do not blame you. I myself made a mistake which I see is now being exploited by the English press to create a prejudice. When at Hong Kong, at a dinner on the Deutschland (the prince's flagship in the East) Commodore Dewey was present and was the senior officer; there were two Russians, some English and officers of other nationalities which I cannot now recall, when I proposed the health of, first, the czar of Russia, then others, and last of all that of the President of the United States. Dewey was offended, as I learned the next day, and I realized I had made a great mistake. I immediately went on board the Olympia and saw Dewey, who accepted my apology most graciously."

The prince added that he was well aware that mistakes had been made on their part but that his relations with Admiral Dewey had always been of the most agreeable and pleasant character. He sent his highest regards to the Admiral and expressed his sincere hope of seeing him during his visit to America.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten to-day devotes a leader to the departure of Prince Henry, and wishes that his enjoyment of American hospitality be not interfered with.

"The mission upon which the prince goes as the representative of Emperor William," says the paper, "is in no sense political, in spite of the political character imputed to it in unfriendly quarters in order to create divisions among the American people and spoil the visit. The visit of Prince Henry is intended for the whole American people and not merely for the German element in the United States. No sensible German statesman wishes to see German-Americans other than good American citizens. The practical sense of the Americans has frustrated all attempts, through political maneuvers, to destroy the harmony of the prince's trip."

GERMAN FLAGS SCARCE.

New York, Feb. 17.—A tour of the stores engaged in the notion trade discloses the fact that there is a scarcity of German flags and bunting with which to gladden the eyes of Prince Henry and his suite during their forthcoming visit to New York. Ever since the announcement of the distinguished visitor's coming to this country was made, those engaged in the business have been sending rush orders to Germany for large supplies of German flags, streamers, banners and ribbons of the familiar red and black. What was considered a sufficient supply was soon laid in stock, but the dealers now find that in nearly all their cases their calculations were too low. Hotels, business houses and private residences are to be lavishly decorated in honor of the prince and it is calculated that an entire shipload of flags would not fill the demand. Then, too, the dealers in the interior cities, which are included in the prince's itinerary, have sent large orders here, which have largely depleted the stocks of the local importers.

A lively trade in photographs of the prince and princess has also sprung up and thousands of the pictures in all sizes and styles have been imported from Berlin.

CLOSING THE GAP.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 14.—The closing of the last gap between the telephone systems of the eastern and western states is promised by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company for 1903. Superintendent Harry Somers said yesterday:

"We are planning to build as far east as Miles City, Mont., this year, but I fear we cannot close the gap this season. Next year we expect to build to the Montana-Dakota line and connect there with the Northeastern for St. Paul and eastern points."

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular favor,

and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so, and am thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud, and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WIRELESS TEST

Made by Steamer Promise on the Detroit River.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—The Free Press says:

The first practical test of wireless telegraphy on the great lakes or connecting rivers was made from the steamer Promise, of the Detroit, Belle Isle & Windsor Ferry Company, on her trip to Wyandott yesterday morning.

The fact that a test of the new system of communication was to be made was kept a profound secret by those interested, but so successful were they in the enterprise and so thoroughly was it proven that vessels away from port may communicate with people ashore that the promoters are convinced that it will now be but a short time before the system of wireless telegraphy will be installed upon many of the steamers plying the lakes, particularly the large passenger steamers.

For several weeks, Manager Thomas F. Clark, of the Electrical Supply & Construction Company, of Detroit, has been experimenting from two fixed stations on opposite sides of the river at the foot of Woodward avenue. This has been satisfactory and he decided to expand the opportunity presenting itself when the Detroit Shipbuilding Company engaged the steamer Promise to break the heavy ice between Detroit and Wyandotte in order to make a passage for the new White Star line steamer Greyhound, launched at the Wyandotte yards of the company Saturday afternoon and in readiness to be brought to Detroit for her engines, boilers and upper works.

Through the courtesy of Manager Walter C. Campbell, of the ferry company, transmitting device was placed in the cabin of the steamer and the large screen-like arrangement through which the electrical waves are sent was suspended from the flag staff at the stern.

The receiving instruments were in the Woodward avenue pavilion of the ferry company at the foot of Woodward avenue. From the time the boat left the dock at 7 o'clock until she arrived at Wyandotte, a distance on an air line of about sixteen miles, communication was kept up at intervals of a few seconds.

As the stanch steamer plowed her way through the ice, which varies in thickness from 12 to 18 inches, the electrical waves were sent out from the boat and received at the station at the foot of Woodward avenue. As the operator was not a telegrapher, no code was used, but pre-arranged signals were sent with perfect success, the increasing distance having no effect upon the efficiency of the apparatus.

The test is a great source of satisfaction to Mr. Clark, who has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the study of wireless telegraphy. The Marconi system was not used, neither was any other system applied, but Mr. Clark has invented a machine which he says will in utility and practicability have points which for commercial advantages will surpass anything which has yet been presented.

He says that it will be but a question of time when vessels on the lakes will be equipped with a system of wireless telegraphy by means of which they may communicate with each other and with their home ports or stations erected for the purpose of reporting the whereabouts of vessels.

By means of this system an accident aboard may be reported and assistance asked for or any news of delay on account of weather or other conditions sent ashore so that there need be no anxiety on the part of owners or those interested in the cargoes.

SMUGGLING IN CHINESE.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 14.—The smuggling of Chinese from British Columbia continues, and a number have been recently landed on the numerous islands between here and the British possessions. The approach of the fishing season has caused a revival of Chinese smuggling, and according to reports received here, they are being brought over in sloops, sailing from the British side at night, and, if the sloops fail to reach their destination before daylight, they run into some cove where they remain until darkness, when they continue to their destination. The revenue cutter Grant is to cruise among the islands to overhaul every sloop, and she has sailed for the purpose of assisting the two revenue launches, Scout and Guard, to stop the smuggling of Chinese.

DE WET ESCAPED,

Though British Troops Had Him in a Corner.

London, Feb. 13.—The detailed accounts which have just reached here of Lord Kitchener's combined movement to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouses show that the conflict was very picturesque and the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the majority's escape from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close-drawn net.

The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line over fifty miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who personally directed the operations, was in close touch, day and night, with every detail of the movements. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad, which was patrolled throughout the night by armored trains, equipped with powerful search-lights. The train lights were supplemented by stationary search-lights, and the spectacular effect, as witnessed from the trains, was most striking. By the side of the railroad were the dark forms of men lying in trenches, or standing, doing sentry duty. The gloom of the moonless night was intermittently relieved by the sweep of the search-lights.

The battle at Heilbron raged from 9 o'clock, Friday night, until 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful ring of fire from rifles, cannon and pom-poms, swept along the British lines, in holding Dewet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops. From various positions, behind rocks and dongas, the Boers kept up a vigorous fusillade, hoping to find a weak spot in the line. Simultaneously others charged, but again and again were the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset of the preparations, the Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary "drive," but a movement threatening them with total annihilation, and Gen. DeWet assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Bears were split up into three forces. On Thursday night five hundred Boers, headed by Van Colliers, rushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse, yelling: "Storm, burghers!" About one hundred Boers got through, but the remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back.

Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles in which the long-hunted, harassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets.

The Boers, at one spot, got within thirty yards of the British firing line, but the barbed-wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat.

The firing never ceased. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surrounding territory with shrapnel, shells and Maxim bullets. In the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, the Boers rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire and the Boers were everywhere met with a relentless hail of bullets. A long line of flame ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length, as the armored trains flashed their searchlights over miles of country. The reports of the quick-firing guns along the entrenched line and the booming of the field guns and pom-poms sounded very deep amid the sharp crackling of the musketry, while Heilbron fort contributed to the universal din with the deep roar of its naval gun. This lasted for some twenty minutes, when gradually the rattle died down until only the crack of single shots was heard. Then all was again quiet.

The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line, and among them was Gen. DeWet.

INTO A TRAP.

English Have Heavy Loss as a Result.

Pretoria, Feb. 17.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen, while patrolling the Klip river, south of Johannesburg, February 12, surrounded a farm house in which they suspected Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap and in a position where they were unable to make any defense. Eight of the British officers made a gallant effort and defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had 2 officers and 10 men killed and several officers and 40 men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a blockhouse.

WHAT MRS. DEWET SAYS.

Durban, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Dewet, in an interview held at the Maritzburg concentration camp, said that two of her sons were still fighting with their father. She regretted that the government had not permitted her to communicate with her husband, and said she was certain he would never surrender.

Mrs. DeWet declared she would rather see her husband die than submit.

COST OF THE WAR.

London, Feb. 15.—The army estimates, issued this morning, show a grand total for the year 1902-03, of £93,310,000, which is intended to provide for 420,000 men, of which 219,000 men are for the ordinary army service and 200,300 for war service.

The estimates, of which £40,000,000 is required for war, show a decrease under this head of £23,230,00, compared with 1901-02. In a memorandum, the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, explains that the estimates are sufficient to maintain a field force in South Africa, of the present strength, for eight or nine months of the new financial year.

PLOT AGAINST SULTAN.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that a plot against the Sultan has been discovered and that two of the Sultan's aides have been arrested, and it is reported that a number of courtiers are implicated in the plot.

The object of the conspirators was either to kill the Sultan, or imprison and dethrone him.

Bulgarians Plan Uprising.

London, Feb. 17.—Cabling from Constantinople, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle declares the Bulgarians are planning a rising in Macedonia during the coming spring, and that they are endeavoring to persuade the Greeks to join them.

Frank C. Andrews, vice president of Detroit bank, locked up in default of bonds on second warrant charging fraud.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE

Two Thousand People Killed and 4,000 Houses Destroyed.

Baku, Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 17.—Details which are slowly arriving at Baku from Shamaka, show that two thousand persons, mostly women and children, perished as a result of the earthquake there last week, and that four thousand houses were destroyed.

Thirty-four villages of the country surrounding Shamaka also suffered.

To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Marasy, eastward of Shamaka, has broken out into active eruption. A great crevasse has appeared, whence immense flames and streams of lava are being thrown out. The course of the River Geonchaika has been altered, in consequence of its bed being dammed with earth which had been dislodged by the earthquake.

Battalions of guards and detachments of sappers, with tents, have been dispatched to Shamaka to aid in the work of rescue.

The Red Cross society is active in alleviating distress.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The bodies of eight hundred victims of the earthquake at Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia, have thus far been recovered. The treasury department has given 50,000 roubles for the relief of the destitute. In the villages surrounding Shamaka 27 persons were killed.

MISS STONE.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—4:15 p. m.—The ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, has been paid. The limit of time allowed

MISS STONE.

for the release of the captives has not yet expired, but their delivery to the American agents is expected hourly.

COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL.

Monterey, Mex., Feb. 12.—"Colombia stands ready to duplicate any concessions Nicaragua is willing to make.

"Colombia is willing to give the United States full control of the territory through which the canal passes. It wants the canal built and in the event the United States sees fit to choose the Nicaragua route, the government of Colombia will take steps to interest European powers in the completion of the Panama canal."

These declarations were made last night by Gen. Rafael Reyes, Colombian delegate to the Pan-American congress, and in all probability the future president of Colombia, who is now among the visiting Pan-American delegates which at present are the guests of this city.

Gen. Reyes stated that he had not fully decided, but intimated that he would return to Colombia within the next few weeks and take the presidency.

Balloon Collapsed.

Monaco, Feb. 14.—Santos Dumont's dirigible balloon collapsed at sea this afternoon. Santos Dumont was rescued unhurt.

Fatal Wreck.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 14.—Three men killed, four probably fatally and two seriously injured, one freight train a complete wreck, and another nearly so, are the results of an accident this morning on the Pennsylvania railroad on the steep grade a few miles above the Horse Shoe curve.

Control of the second section of the eastbound freight train was lost soon after emerging from Gallitzin tunnel and two miles west of Allegrippus, it crashed into the rear of the first section. Ten cars, the caboose and two engines were completely wrecked.

Democrats in Congress deny that any changes will be made in the sensational speech delivered by Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky. The Republicans will circulate it broadcast as campaign material.

WHEELER'S SPEECH.

Insults to Prince Henry Dealt Out by a Demagogue.

Washington, Feb. 14.—During the debate upon a pension bill Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) created a sensation by a speech denouncing the attitude of the administration and the state department in connection with what he termed the recent "exposure of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States."

Mr. Wheeler execrated what he termed the modern disposition toward "European flunkeyism." Until 1896, he said, all Americans had gloried in the splendid isolation of the republic, and its determination to hold aloof from foreign entangling alliances. Thus seven years ago, he declared, a President "egged on by the pitiable flunkey in the state department" had stretched his arms across the seas in adulation to the people of Great Britain, and to-day the government was hugging to its bosom a nation that since the battle of Yorktown had systematically and persistently plotted our downfall. He sneered at the "shoulder-strapped gold laced flunkeys" who were to be dispatched across the Atlantic to bend the knee to and kiss the hand of an English king, whose government, he declared, had attempted to form a coalition of European governments to thwart us while we were seeking to strike the shackles from Cuba.

He said he respected the present occupant of the White House. He was, he said, too straightforward for many of his party colleagues, slightly quixotic, perhaps, and hasty tempered, but honest and brave enough, he thought, to "boot out that man in the state department who had brought us to this humiliating position." Turning to England's war in South Africa he denounced her tyranny and the part we had in allowing material to be shipped from our shores. If half that was said of "this man Pauncefote" was true, he declared he ought to be shipped across the water, and the sooner the better.

Referring to the report that a member of the President's family was to attend the coronation, Mr. Wheler said it was perhaps unbecoming to allude to it. Nevertheless, he said, he considered it "most unfortunate and unprecedented, and to be lamented by every liberty-loving American. It was but one more link in the chain." Mr. Wheeler then turned to the prospective visit of Prince Henry. With a gesture of contempt, he declared that the "European maniacs were falling over each other to see the little Dutchman." There were a thousand Americans following the plow, he said, "who were as honest and noble as he." Why, he asked, should the American people give heed to this flunkeyism of the present administration? We should treat our visitors politely, but why fall down and worship them. The whole house was aroused by Mr. Wheeler's Philippine policy. Several times the Democratic side burst into applause.

As he was concluding, Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) asked if Mr. Wheler had been living at the time of the visit of Lafayette as the representative of the king of France, whether he would have opposed the reception accorded the Frenchman by Washington.

"I should have been proud to receive the Marquis de Lafayette," replied Mr. Wheler. "He helped to fight for our liberty." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Gillet (Mass.) called attention to the fact President Buchanan, a Democrat, had received the Prince of Wales.

"That was a different thing," retorted Mr. Wheeler, amid Republican jeers. "He came in an official capacity as the heir to the British throne."

This statement Mr. Grosvenor denied, declaring that the prince came incognito, and was received and entertained at the White House by a Democratic President.

"If the gentleman is correct," announced Mr. Wheler, "then I condemn the action of President Buchanan."

Mr. Boutelle (Ill.) vigorously defended the head of the state department. No man in recent years had reflected such credit upon our diplomatic affairs as he. He referred especially to the Chinese crisis, and said his acts throughout hat time had won the commendation of the world. Mr. Boutelle said he could not sit silent while such an attack was made upon a man who had shed lustre upon our diplomacy.

The excitement subsided, and the consideration of the pension bills was resumed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Interest in this morning's session of the National American Woman Suffrage association attached principally to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York.

Honorary presidents—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York; Susan B. Anthony, Rochtser, N. Y.

Vice-president-at-large—Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia.

Corresponding secretary—Kate M. Gordon, New York.

Recording secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston.

Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

Auditors—Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Iowa.

Except in the case of second auditor, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, who declined a re-election, all the old officers were reelected.

While the ballots were being counted, Ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair delivered a short address.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—When the house met to-day, a vote was pending upon the amendment to the oleomargarine bill, which provided for the inspection and branding of renovated, or process butter. The ayes and noes had been ordered when the house adjourned last night, and immediately after the approval of the journal to-day the roll was called. The amendment was adopted, 152 to 124. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report back the minority bill as a substitute.

The motion to recommit was lost, 117 to 161. This was considered a test vote and the bil was then passed without division.

RATIFIED THE TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate today ratified the Danish treaty without amending it in any particular.

Senator Bacon proposed an amendment eliminating the paragraph in the treaty giving authority to congress to fix the civil and political rights of the inhabitants, but it was voted down by a viva voce vote. Senator Cullem then explained the provisions of the treaty in detail. The resolution to ratify was adopted without division.

LANDS FOR OHIO.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—A bill has been introduced by Representative Gordon providing that the United States government shall grant to the state of Ohio the lands in Mercer and Auglaize counties covered by the Celina reservoir, comprising 2,614 acres. Gordon introduced the bill by request and will probably not use force to attempt its passage. Numerous attempts have been made to have this reservoir conveyed to the state by oil speculators who want to purchase or lease the reservoir. That would permit them to drill wells.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
639 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

WAR TAX.

Bill for Its Repeal Passed by Unanimous Vote.

Washington, Feb. 17.—House.—There was a large attendance upon the floor of the House and in the galleries to-day in anticipation of the opening of the debate on the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes. Just prior to the assembling of the House the committee on rules met and agreed upon the form of a special rule for the consideration of the bill by the terms of which it would be brought to a vote at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

After some minor business had been cleared away Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented the special order agreed upon by that committee. Mr. Dalzell explained the effect of the rule. This measure, he said, was presented to redeem a pledge made when the war revenue taxes were imposed that when the necessity for them ceased they would be repealed.

This was a measure on which, he took it, was practically unanimity of sentiment on both sides of the House. And it was a simple repeal and was deemed wise it should be brought to a vote without a complication of extraneous issues. At the conclusion of this brief statement Mr. Dalzell yielded 30 minutes to Mr. Underwood (Ala.), also of the committee on rules.

The Alabama member protested against the adoption of the rule, not, he said, because it provided for the consideration of a bill to reduce taxation, but because it prevented individual members from exercising their own judgment or carrying out the wishes of the constituents as to what portion of the excessive taxes should be repealed.

As an instance of a tax which it was not advisable to repeal, he cited the inheritance tax, a tax which, he said, was levied on a class that was not reached by other taxation.

Mr. Richardson offered a motion to recommit the rule. After rather a sharp tilt between the speaker and Mr. Richardson, the speaker sustained a point of order against the motion. Mr. Richardson appealed from the decision, and, upon a roll call, the chair was sustained, 165 to 123.

The rule was adopted, 158 to 120. Thereupon Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, arose.

"I rise to make a request for unanimous consent," said he. "In view of the fact that we are not permitted to amend the pending bill and in view of the fact that two days' debate is absolutely fruitless under this rule, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage now." (Applause on both sides.)

The speaker put the request. Members looked at each other with amazement; not a sound was heard. "There is no objection," announced the speaker as he brought his gavel down. "The clerk will read the bill." Both sides of the house joined in the ringing applause that followed. The clerk then began to read the bill. The verbal amendments to the bill were agreed to and the yeas and nays were taken on its passage.

The bill to repeal the war revenue taxes was passed unanimously by the house, 278 members voting aye.

D. A. R. ANNUAL MEETING.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The eleventh continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened here to-day. About 800 delegates and others, representing chapters throughout the country, were present. The congress has before it many matters of importance to the welfare of the Daughters. These include the erection of a Continental memorial hall in this city, the adjustment of internal disputes among some of the western chapters, which have caused much trouble in the past, needed amendments in the constitution of the order, and projects for securing pensions for needy "Daughters," whose fathers were actual fighters in the colonial struggle with England.

The congress will last all of the week, with two sessions a day. The congress was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president-general, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, wife of the United States senator from Indiana. Mrs. Wm. A. Smoot, of Virginia, the chaplain-general, offered the opening prayer, in which the entire congress, standing, joined. Led by Percy S. Foster, of this city, the congress sang the Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. Fairbanks then delivered her address of welcome. After expressing her gratification at the numbers of those present and what they represented, Mrs. Fairbanks urged upon every daughter the cultivation in the highest degree of reverence to law, devotion to the flag and preservation of the interests in general of the organization. She referred to the proposition to reduce the representation of the order, as the congress was becoming too unwieldy, and said that whatever measure was adopted along this line it would have in view full and complete representation of all the chapters in the country. She showed that there were now approximately six hundred chapters, 34 chapters having been added during the past year, increasing the membership by 3,806. This makes the total membership over 40,000.

JAPANESE TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister to Washington, today called at the state department and notified Secretary Hay of the signature of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, made public yesterday in England, binding the two countries to joint action to maintain the integrity of China and Corea. The assent of the United States is not necessary to this agreement, but if it were it probably would not be withheld, for it is pointed out that the treaty is precisely in line with the aims of the state department, as fully disclosed in the notes published by it from time to time. It is again stated that there has been no joint action as between the United States and the two powers named, yet it is a fact that the preamble to the new treaty might be regarded as almost a paraphrase of the position of the United States toward the Manchurian question, as enunciated in Secretary Hay's note to the Russian ambassador here.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for January, 1902, shows as follows:

Merchandise, imports, $79,426,146; increase as compared with January, 1901, $10,000,000; exports, $126,023,317; decrease, $7,300,000.

Gold imports, $1,404,887; decrease, $2,800,000; exports, $1,973,675; decrease, $6,300,000.

Silver imports, $2,187,681; decrease, $1,000,000; exports, $4,509,213; decrease, $280,000.

During the last year the imports of merchandise amounted to $890,538,976, an increase over the corresponding period in 1901 of $72,000,000.

The exports of merchandise for the year aggregated $1,457,839,882, a decrease of $39,000,000.

GOVERNOR TAFT

Does Not Believe the Filipinos Fit for Jury Duty.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The hearing of Governor Taft, on the Philippine question, by the Senate committee on the Philippines, began to-day with a series of questions by Senator Patterson, in regard to the fitness of Filipinos for jury duty. Mr. Patterson asked whether the native population on which the voting franchise is bestowed, could not be trusted to do jury duty. The governor replied in the negative, saying that they are so used to corruption in the administration of justice that they could not be trusted. "They need to be trained," he said, "t ohave examples; they are not yet ready for jury duty."

Referring to the code of procedure in the islands Governor Taft said, in reply to a question by Senator Culberson, that it is an American code rather than a Spanish code.

"Under the Spanish regime," said Governor Taft, "the courts were not only sluggish, but notiriously corrupt, and that the first courts established by General Otis were no better. Under Spanish rule there was a substantial denial of justice."

Referring to the petition of the Federal party, Governor Taft said all the cases of imprisonment referred to there were for military and no civil offenses. Practically, there are no civil prosecutions for political offenses at this time. Governor Taft said that the original draft of the Federal party platform had been submitted to the commission and that the declaration for statehood was then more explicit than was ultimately adopted. "My recollection," he said, "is that we said to the representatives of the party that this must be far in the future and that we could make no promises one way or the other."

"Is not the commission responsible for the formation of the Federal party?" asked Senator Dubois.

"No, it was not," Governor Taft responded. He gave the names of several prominent Filipinos who had assisted in the organization. "They had," he said, "consulted the members of the commission and the latter had encouraged the formation, as far as possible, because the party was for peace. The promise for statehood had been no prominent part of the missionary work of the leaders."

Washington, Feb. 17.—Gov. Taft in his testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines, to-day, stated more succintly than he has heretofore done, his theory, which is, he said, also the theory of the Philippine commission, as to what congress should do in the way of supplying the Philippine people with a form of government. His plan is first to give the people a qualified suffrage with a gradual growth in popular government, which should be enlarged through education in the English language, and in American institutions. Second, to institute within a reasonably short time, a local legislature to consist of two bodies, one to be chosen by vote and the other to be appointive; third, to permit the islands to send two or three representatives to Washington.

HONORS FOR BRAVERY.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Adjutant General Corbin has made public the report of the army board, of which Gen. MacArthur was president, appointed to consider and report the names of officers and enlisted men of the army who distinguished themselves during the recent campaigns in Cuba, China and the Philippines, so as to entitle them to the award either of medals of honor or certificates of merit. The officers recommended for brevet rank for specially meritorious services during the same campaigns will be nominated to the senate by the President in the regular way. As has been already stated, President Roosevelt has approved all the recommendations made by the MacArthur board for awards of brevet, medals of honor and certificates of merit, with the exception of the recommendation that Col. Theodore Roosevelt be given the brevet rank of brigadier general for valor and services at the battle of San Juan Hill. The list of brevets will be made public when it is sent to the senate.

Medals of honor will be awarded in thirty-three cases, of which ten go to commissioned officers and twenty-three to non-commissioned officers and privates. Only one medal is awarded on account of service in the Cuban service, two in the case of the Chinese campaign and thirty in the Philippine war. The medal list shows few names of persons familiar to the public, perhaps the most notable ones being those of Musician Calvin P. Titus, who was the first to scale the wall at Pekin, and who afterward was sent to West Point, and Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, who commanded the Macabebe scouts.

The certificates of merit are all awarded to non-commissioned officers and privates, and of the total number of fifty-six, four are on account of the Cuban campaign, forty-five on account of the Philippine campaign and seven on account of the Chinese trouble.

HAY TO RETIRE.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Hay's retirement from the cabinet is believed by persons who are familiar with recent diplomatic events to be a matter of only a few weeks. The secretary is known to be chagrinned over the proposed trip of Prince Henry of Prussia, not only because he was not consulted before President Roosevelt indicated to the German ambassador that Prince Henry would be extended a cordial welcome, but because he regards the whole proceeding with discontent. The President has done many things since he came to Washington last September that have been displeasing to Mr. Hay. He has developed an independence of thought and action which are all the more remarkable because the secretary of state was not taken into his confidence beforehand. The President has adopted new lines of diplomacy that diverge widely from those followed by Mr. Hay during the last administration. He has exhibited a tendency to extend a cordial friendship to the representatives of all the powers, and not confine those attentions to one representative.

The secretary's influence in the cabinet for several months past has not been equal to his position for the reason that he has not been able to get in touch with the President's policy. It is believed that his retirement will be announced before the close of March.

THE MEXICAN WEEVIL.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Representative Burleson, of Texas, stated to the committee on agriculture yesterday, that 24,000 bales of Texas cotton, valued at $10,000,000, were destroyed last year by the Mexican wevil. The committee inserted a $20,000 item in the agricultural appropriation bill to be immediately available to eradicate the pest.

I CURE FITS

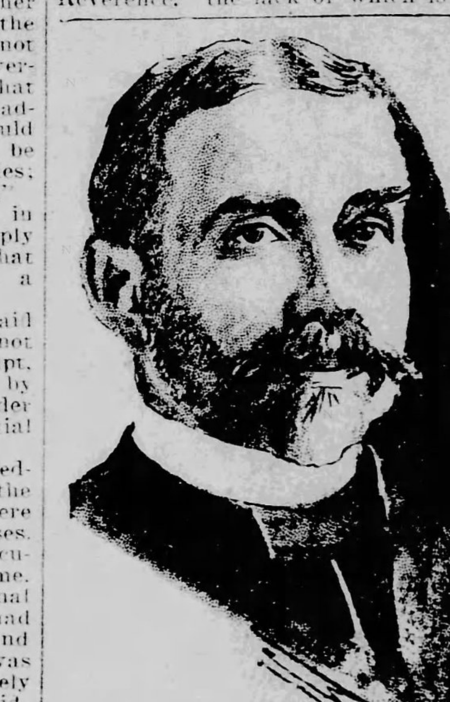
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

SIN OF AMERICANS.

Bishop White Declares That They Lack the Element of Reverence.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White preached his last sermon in Trinity at the noontide service to-day. The theme of his eloquent discourse was "The Element of Reverence," the lack of which is a crying sin among Americans. The lack of reverence for women, the taking away the character of their neighbor, and the countless sins that come from this disregard and irreverence for everything pertaining to the welfare of their fellowmen engender a spirit of selfishness that permeates all society to-day. To cultivate a spirit of reverence during this Lenten season is a part of the duty of this penitential season.


REV. J. S STONE.

Rev. Dr. James S. Stone, rector of St. James' church, Chicago, will arrive in the city this evening, and will be the preacher at the noontide services tomorrow. Dr. Stone is known as one of the ablest clergymen of the church in America, and a very interesting address is anticipated.

ENGINEER SCHOOL

To Be Established at Pittsburg by French Government

Pittsburg, Feb. 14.—"Pittsburg will get the new school for the education of engineers to be established in the United States by the French government. The French school of political science will be located in New York city. I have recommended the latter to my government, and I will recommend immediately that the school for engineers be established in Pittsburg."

The above statement was made last evening by M. Lazare Weiller, chief councillor of the foreign board of trade of France. M. Weiller and M. Maurice De La Gotellerie, the two French commissioners, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday morning, and spent the morning by appointment in conference with H. C. Frick, who is much interested in the proposed school. Another conference will be held to-day, and the commissioners will leave for Chicago in the evening. While the commissioners have not announced it officially, it is probable the site selected for the school is the tract of land recently purchased by Mr. Frick opposite Carnegie Institute. M. Weiller said:

"The decision to locate here wes reached yesterday, after the conference with Mr. Frick, who, together with Mr. Geo. Westinghouse, has promised cordial support and patronage for the school. The school of political science in New York will have the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab, both of whom have given me this assurance.

"My government will own and control all the schools it establishes in this country. They will be among the finest in America.

"Besides Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Chicago was also suggested by my government for the site of the engineers' school, but the selection of Pittsburg, which I shall recommend to the government, will undoubtedly be the one chosen.

"We are much pleased with Pittsburg. Truly it is the greatest industrial city in the world. There appears on the surface to be more actual business enterprise here than any place I have visited in my life."

THE BOER MISSION.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers who is now in this city, was questioned by the Associated Press correspondent to-day regarding the object of the mission to the United States of the Boer delegates, Messrs. Wesseis and Wolmarins. He replied that they were merely going to America in response to invitations from American pro-Boers, with the view of reaching an arrangement for the distribution of funds and other assistance contributed by the people of the United States towards the Boer cause.

In other quarters, however, the impression obtains that the journey is prompted by the developments of the Anglo-German controversy as to the attitude of the powers previous to the Spanish-American war, which, the members of the Boer delegation believe, has produced a change of sentiment in the United States toward Great Britain, on account of the pro-Spanish action attributed to Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington in April, 1898. The Boers hope to utilize this supposed revulsion of feeding in an endeaver to get the United States government to modify its attitude towards mediation.

BOER AGENT COMING.

Brussels, Feb. 15.—It is said that the desire to keep secret the departure of Dr. Mueller, the former consul of the Orange Free State in Holland, for the United States, was so keen that the Boer emissary booked his pasage under an assumed name.

According to information from responsible Boer quarters, Mr. Kruger's letter to President Roosevelt, of which Dr. Mueller is the bearer, does not appeal for intervention, but expresses regret that he is unable at present to personally congratulate President Roosevelt on his accession to office, and concludes with a gratified allusion to the numerous invitations to visit the great republic which have arrived and are still arriving.

Besides reorganizing the Boer propaganda in the United States, Mr. Mueller will direct his efforts principally to obtaining government prohibition of the exportation of articles regarded by the Boers as contraband of war, thus indirectly eliciting an opinion on the war from the United States government.

Dr. Mueller is supported by wealthy Boer sympathizers in Europe, and has great hopes regarding the result of his mission.

Dr. Minot J. Savage, of New York, in sermon on marriage, declares reform is needed in the direction of preventing hasty unions more than in the matter of divorces.

SILVER FOUNTAIN.

Jet of Mercury 100 Feet High Proposed at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—A fountain which will throw into the air liquid silver, instead of water, is designed as a world's fair feature by F. C. Damm, of Guthrie, O. T.

Mr. Damm says that the mercury necessary for the operation of the fountain would cost $225,000, and that it could be sold after the close of the fair for $200,000, estimating the depreciation of the liquid as $25,000.

The cost of the mechanism for operating the fountain would be $75,000. Mr. Damm says, making the initial cost of the enterprise $300,000, of which at least two-thirds would be recovered after the fair.

Mr. Damm plans that his fountain shall throw 100 tons of quicksilver 100 feet into the air every minute.

A heavy polished iron ball would be supported on top of the stream, as a golf ball might be supported on the stream from a strong fountain of water.

At night colored searchlights would be turned on the fountain, adding to the beauty of the aerial column of pure silver.

As mercury is sixteen times heavier than water, a power plant of large capacity, estimated by Mr. Damm at 100 horse power, would be necessary for the operation of the fountain.

Four iron globes, eight feet each in diameter, bearing searchlights of different colors, would revolve on axles, so as to cause the rays of light to strike the stream of mercury at constantly varying angles.

Every jet of mercury would be twenty-four inches in circumference. In the bowl of the fountain, water would receive the falling quicksilver, which would then be carried back into the reservoir above the fountain.

ANGLO-GERMAN

Dispute Over the Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War.

London, Feb. 17.—America will find considerable food for cynicism as well as amusement in the development of the Anglo-German quarrel over the diplomatic history of the Spanish war, especially if the dispute spreads to other items than proposed in the ante-bellum notes.

The whole squabble has now reached a point of unseemly diplomatic indiscretion, which is accounted for only by the fact that eminent persons both in Berlin and London have lost their temper. So far as the American people are concerned, they have no reason to desire this rancor to cool until the disclosure has gone considerably beyond the present limits, for anger is the best ally of truth under some circumstances.

It must be said that developments have put quite a different complexion on Lord Pauncefote's action from what appeared in the light of the first declarations in his behalf. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of the London Times, has spoken in behalf of the ambassador. Indeed, he all but says so in a series of dispatches to the Times. It is admitted by Lord Pauncefote's spokesman that he was the author of the note quoted in Baron von Holleben's dispatch and that he was personally in sympathy with the terms of that note. Mr. Smalley's language on this point is:

"Beyond a doubt, Lord Pauncefote believed that the Spanish note of April 10 contained concessions of such a nature that the United States might reconsider its resolve for war. Beyond a doubt, he thought that President McKinley was wrong in believing that he had the support and approval of the civilized world. Beyond a doubt, he desired peace, as Mr. McKinley did, and felt himself justified in doing what he could in concert with his colleagues to preserve the peace. All this he admits and affirms."

Viscount Cranborne's statement tends to confirm the view that Lord Pauncefote personally favored the presentation of the note in terms quoted by Ambassador Holleben, and practically intimates that the home government overruled him. What becomes, then, of the British charge of misrepresentation? The only point remaining is who called the meeting of April 14, but this is no longer of the slightest consequence. Nevertheless, the professions of indignation by the British press, even in Mr. Smalley's dispatch containing the foregoing, are as strong as ever. It is not necessary to say that the latest version of the disputed episode does not imply the slightest unfriendliness on Lord Pauncefote's part toward the United States.

Americans, as well as British, know that England needs no defense from such a charge. His suggestion was an error of judgment, which his superiors promptly vetoed. Germany's record on this special point is the same as England's. The question now is whether the British statesmen who are sore upon the whole subject can now find the means of charging, and perhaps of convicting, Germany of an anti-American policy at the other stages of the war crisis.

The one feature of Smalley's dispatches which is seriously damaging to the American reputation in Europe is the assertion that Mr. McKinley kept back the communication from the Spanish government, "virtually conceding" the American demands on the eve of the war.

This leads such journals as the Saturday Review to remark: "We never thought the Americans went into that war with clean hands, but we had not conceived that they were soiled as the Times correspondent suggests or rather affirms."

In view of the great imputation put upon Mr. McKinley and the American government by the Times' statement it can be said that Spain's note contained a positive refusal of the crux of the American demands—namely, the independence of Cuba.

HONOR WAS EASILY SATISFIED

Paris, Feb. 18.—M. Cavaignac, Radical Republican, the former war minister, and M. Renoult, formerly secretary of Senator Floquet, the former president of the council of ministers, fought a duel this morning in consequence of an insulting letter written by M. Renoult. Two shots were exchanged, without any result.

DON'T WANT BOOKER.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 14.—The selection of Booker T. Washington as commencement day orator for the University of Nebraska next June was announced last evening by Chancellor Andrews. The invitation was sent Mr. Washington by the faculty and his acceptance was received four days ago. A number of the members of the senior class, which has a voice in the choice of the orator, announced their opposition to the choice of a negro and may make a protest at a meeting of the class called for today to discuss the matter. Chancellor Andrews said no expression of dissatisfaction had been made to him.

Rev. Newman Hall Dead.

London, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., former chairman of the Congregational Union, who had been ill for some time past, died at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Hall was born May 22, 1865.

Announcement of reorganization of Baltimore & Ohio passenger department expected soon.

GERMAN EYE ON CHINESE INTERESTS

Berlin, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the budget committee of the reichstag today the government demanded provision for the maintenance of the German regiment at Shanghai, asserting that its presence there was necessary in order to adequately support German interests in China.

The Splendid Illinois.

New York, Feb. 13.—The battleship Illinois, which to-day dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, after its final trial run from Newport News to New York, has proved herself the queen of the navy. In every test she has surpassed the Alabama, the Oregon and even her sister ship, the Kearsarge.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 15.—Business continues to progress satisfactorily, notwithstanding heavy losses through the elements. The new year has been unusually handicapped in this way, floods and snow blockades being closely followed by fires and explosions, destroying much property and retarding traffic. It is only another evidence of the solid basis upon which the nation's industries are established that in each case plans for rebuilding on a grander scale were made before the shock of the catastrophe had fully passed. The labor situation has distinctly improved during the past week. Disputes at woolen mills were adjusted, except as to the weavers, threatened disturbance in coal mines averted, while some railway employes received voluntary advances in wages. A slight decrease of 3.5 per cent. in railway earnings for the first week of February as compared with the same week last year was not surprising in view of the many severe storms and the diminished movement of grain.

In the iron and steel industry it is now being demonstrated that there is such a thing as too much prosperity. During the last few years there has been such a marvelous expansion in domestic business that the capacity of furnaces and mills as well as transporting facilities have failed to keep pace. The result is a gradual falling behind with deliveries and the tendency of buyers to send orders abroad whenever need is urgent. One case is now in evidence of steel rails to be delivered at a Florida port which, after paying the duty, will cost about $5 a ton more than the regular domestic price. Yet home producers are fully sold up to about September 1.

According to the Iron Age, pig iron production during January was at the record-breaking rate of 1,450,000 tons, and the reduction in furnace stocks indicated that consumption was still greater. It is remarkable that these stocks are now only 154,200 against 670,531 tons on October 1, 1900, while during that time the weekly output increased from 223,169 tons to 340,612 on February 1, 1902. Unfortunately, the present production is below these record breaking figures, because the recent storm disorganized the freight movement, and many furnaces are now banked through lack of coke.

Higher prices was the rule for the leading agricultural staples.

Interruption to movement by deep snow and the holiday was not sufficient explanation of the decrease of western receipts of wheat to 2,294,932 bushels, against 2,940,368 last year, or of corn to 2,151,600 bushels, compared with 4,402,339 a year ago. If present high figures are not attractive enough to bring out a more liberal movement, there is evidence of light supplies, and prospect of continued strength. On the other hand, some neutralizing influence must be recognized in exports of wheat, flour included, from all ports of the United States, aggregating only 3,429,820 bushels, against 3,999,053 bushels last year, while Atlantic ports sent out but 396,075 bushels of corn, compared with 3,926,692 a year ago. Cotton was even more vigorously advanced, middling advancing to 6 points on the crop year. Late improvements will be of little benefit to producers, however, since over eight million bales have been marketed, and most of the balance has undoubtedly passed into the hands of factors.

Failures for the week numbered 240 in the United States, against 257 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 25 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 18.—Close.—Trade in wheat while not particularly active has been in considerable volume. Prices have worked within a small range and the market has been featureless. The tone was slightly better at the opening due to comparatively firm cables. Prices however were lower on May and higher on July. A somewhat better seaboard demand gave some improvement to the cash situation and kept the market steady with prices slightly advanced until noon. At this point profits were taken and the market became easier at about the opening figures and remained so until the close. Primaries slightly larger than last year. World's visible shows a decrease of nearly two million. Total clearances exceedingly small, only 144,000 bushels.

Corn has been the feature of the grain markets to-day. It has been a purely scalping market but showed considerable activity and trade has been in large volume. The bearish feeling that prevailed yesterday was again in evidence at the opening and prices were pushed downward by lower cables. There was considerable for sale early and the market took on an easy tone, though there was no decided pressure. Offerings from west of the river were reported better and there was some marked selling in St. Louis. May sold down to 61⅛ shortly before the close but received plenty of support and short covering gave it a boost to 62¼ at the close.

Oats also have shown unexpected activity, probably reflected from corn, and trade has been in larger volume than for some time. Values worked within a narrow range and prices show small losses. The opening was unchanged to ⅛c higher and early trade was simply a watching game to see what turn the other markets would take. When trade in corn became brisk oats got into the game.

Clover seed—The seed market has not been particularly active and values worked lower. Receipts were 200 bags; shipments, 350 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Feb., 60½c; May and July, 62¼c.

Oats—May, 44½c; July, 29¾c.

Clover seed—Feb., $5.62½; March, $5.65.

Prime timothy, $2.90.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
Cash	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	87½
May	86⅛	86⅝	86	86⅛	86⅜
July	81½	81⅝	81¼	81⅜	81¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
May	78⅛	78½	78	78⅛-⅜	78⅛
July	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	78⅛-¼
Sept	78	78	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞
Corn—					
May	61⅜	61⅞	61	61⅛-⅜	61⅜
July	61½	61⅞	61	61¼	61½
Sep	60½	60⅝	60	60⅝	60⅝
Oats—					
May	43⅝	44	43⅛	43⅞	43⅞-44
July	37	37⅛	36½	36⅞	36⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
May	84⅛	84¼	83⅞	84⅛	84
July	84	84⅛	83⅞	84	83⅞
Corn—					
May	66⅞	67⅛	66⅜	66⅞	66⅞
July	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜	66⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
May	85	85½	84⅝	84	84⅝
July	78	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛	78

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
May				75	74⅞-75
July				76¼	76⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
May				76⅝	76⅜
July				77⅝-⅞	77⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 17 Close.
Pork—					
May	$15.87	$15.95	$15.87	$15.90	$15.87
July	16.02	16.05	15.95	15.97	15.95
Lard—					
May	9.47	9.50	9.47	9.47	9.45-47
July	9.57	9.62	9.57	9.57-60	9.55-57
Ribs—					
May	8.50	8.52	8.50	8.50	8.37
July	8.60	8.62	8.60	8.61	8.57

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Wheat—The market was very narrow, closing a trifle above yesterday's, although at one time considerable weakness developed on selling by St. Louis with bearish advances from that quarter respecting increased movement from farmers, but the export demand gave a little strength to values towards close. Certainly wheat is showing an independent strength; while dullness prevails to a certain extent, there is not much incentive towards depressing values. Scalping operations are likely to continue and should any weakness develop we would favor purchases on soft spots.

Corn—We have heard of no shipping or export demand. Offerings were again quite free, with Patten a notable seller; in fact local crowd do not feel at all friendly to corn, on belief that interior movement will soon show a good sized increase, while railway officials are predicting heavier movement. There was a little rally towards close, but bull courage is sadly lacking.

Oats worked off in sympathy with corn, with trade rather light. The impression prevails that the movement will show some increase this way, and if such proves the case values can be expected to work lower.

Provisions worked up on a lighter run of hogs, accompanied with good advance, with some of the packers buying pork and ribs moderately. We feel friendly to all kinds of product and favor purchases on soft spots.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 18.—Noon—Money on call nominally at 2½@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87⅜ for demand and at $1.84¾@4.85 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@4.84½. Silver bars, 55⅛c. Mexican dollars, 43⅞c.

New York, Feb. 18.—Wall Street.—The opening tendency of the market was slightly irregular, but the majority of prominent stocks showed gains. These were restricted to small fractions except in the case of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, which rose 1¼. Amalgamated Copper was heavy. Large buying orders appeared in Sugar and some of the Southwesterns, which helped to advance the general market. There were some large transactions in Southern Pacific, advancing it to 67½ and inducing purchases of other stocks. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stocks made gains of 2½ each. Amalgamated Copper recovered to yesterday's close and yielded again, and Metropolitan Street Railway was also under pressure. Meanwhile Sugar, Texas and Pacific, Kansas and Texas pfd., St. Louis Southwestern pfd., St. Joseph and Grand Island 1st pfd., Great Northern pfd., Wheeling and Lake Erie 1st pfd., Lackawanna and American Agricultural rose from 1 to 1½. Diamond Match jumped six points to 138.

Many stocks seldom active were bid up strongly, affording a chance for profit-taking in the leaders. Of the latter Sugar was most affected and yielded 1¼. Chicago Terminal pfd. lost 1⅜ and the Southwesterns were easier. Toward noon there was some improvement in the active stocks under the leadership of the Readings, which were heavily bought. The notable advances included 21 points in Consolidation Coal of Maryland, 6⅝ in American Snuff, 1⅝ in pfd., 6 in Lackawanna, and from 1 to 2 in Delaware and Hudson, Ontario and Western, Texas and Pacific, Land Trust, General Electric, International Paper, Wisconsin Central pfd., and Wheeling and Lake Erie 2nd pfd. A drop to below 70 in Amalgamated Copper unsettled the market before noon.

There was no appreciable change in the prices of the prominent stocks and the market was almost stagnant. Some of the minor stocks fluctuated a point or two either way. For instance United States Express lost 2 and Distilling pfd., Union Bag pfd., Iowa Central pfd., Des Moines & Fort Dodge and Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd. lost 1, and Glucose gained a point.

The decline in Amalgamated Copper reached 1¾ and carried Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway to the lowest. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie stocks reacted almost 2 points. Glucose pfd. lost 2¼. A rise of a point in Chicago & Alton and Rock Island had very little effect on market.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Smelters	47	....	....	46¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	131½	132¼	130¼	130¾
Atchison	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼
Atchison pfd.	98¼	....	....	98½
Am. Car & F. Co.	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅞
Anaconda	33⅜	....	....	33¾
Amal. Copper	71⅛	71¼	68⅞	69
Biscuit com.	47⅝	48	47½	47½
Balt. & Ohio	104¾	105¼	104⅜	104⅝
Canada South.	87	....	....	87
Canadian Pac.	115¼	115½	115¼	115⅜
Chicago G. W.	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24½
Clover Leaf	22	22	21½	21¾
Clover Leaf pfd.	42⅝	42⅝	41⅛	41¼
Con. Tob. 4's	66	66¼	66	66⅛
Con. Tob. pfd.	117¾	....	....	117¾
Colorado Fuel	86	....	....	85⅞
Colorado South	19	19	18½	18¾
Ches. & Ohio	46¾	....	....	46
C. C. C. & St. L.	101⅞	....	....	102½
C. I. L. com	56⅛	58¼	55⅝	58¼
Diad Match	38⅞	40⅞	38¾	38⅝
General Electric	292	....	....	272
Glucose	44¼	....	....	46¼
Hocking	68	....	....	68
Hocking pfd	84⅜	85	84¼	85⅜
Louis. & Nash.	105¼	105⅜	105	105
Leather	11¼	....	....	11½
Leather pfd	81¼	....	....	81¼
Lead	18	....	....	18
Manhattan	134½	....	....	130½
Mex. Cent.	28⅝	....	....	28¾
Mo. Pac.	105	105¼	102⅞	103⅞
Mo. K. & T.	55⅞	56½	55½	55¾
N. Y. Cent.	164½	164½	163⅝	163¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49½
N. & W. com	57⅜	57⅞	57¼	57⅞
Ont. & West	33⅝	35	33⅝	34⅞
Penna.	151⅝	151⅝	151	151⅜
Pac. Mail	47¾	....	....	48
People's Gas com.	100¾	....	....	100¾
Reading com.	58½	59	58½	58⅞
Rock Island	161½	165	161	161
Rep. I. & S. C.	16⅞	....	....	16⅞
Rep. pfd	69½	....	....	70
So. Ry.	32⅞	....	....	32⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	96½	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
St. Paul	166¾	166⅞	165¼	165¾
South. Pac.	66⅞	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞
[illegible]				
St. L. San F. com.	62⅞	....	....	61½
St. L. S. W.	27	27¾	26½	26½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	67½	67⅞	66⅜	66¾
Union Pacific	103½	103½	102	102
Union Pacific, pfd	89⅝	89⅝	89⅛	89
U. P. conv. 4's	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	106
U. S. Stel	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
Wabash, com.	24⅜	25¼	24⅝	24½
Wabash, pfd.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44
Wab. Deb. B's	77⅞	77¼	77½	77
Western Union	91	....	....	91
W. & L. E.	19⅞	22	20⅞	21
Wis. Cent.	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
Wis. Cent., pfd.	41½	42⅜	41½	41⅞
E. & T. H.	61⅞	62⅞	61⅞	62
Locomotive	31½	31¼	31½	31⅜

BUY CORN! BUY PORK!

A small sum invested now in Corn or Pork will make you independent by Spring. A smaller crop of corn was produced last year than ever before in the history of the country. Corn will sell for $1.00 a bushel before Spring. Corn can now be bought for from 63 to 64 cents per bushel. Corn bought at present prices will give you a profit of from 30 to 40 times your investment by Spring. Send at once for our Booklet (mailed free) telling why Corn and Pork will advance and how to trade successfully with small capital. Ask your farmer friends if they have any corn to sell and if corn will sell higher next Summer than at present. Buying corn now is as safe as buying a government bond. Send at once for Booklet. Highest bank and financial references.

SWORN STATEMENT.

On June 15th, 1901, a client of the firm deposited with me, at my suggestion, one hundred dollars to be invested in corn for September delivery. I purchased, for his account 5,000 bushels at 43½c per bushel, with a margin of 2c per bushel, and we sold his holdings at 47c, giving a profit of $175.00; this, added to the principal, gave $275.00. I purchased again, at 47½c per bushel, 10,000 on a 2c margin, investing $200.00, leaving a balance on hand of $75.00. I resold at 50c, making a profit of $250.00, which added to the former amount, made $525.00. On a decline from 50c to 46c I bought 25,000 bushels at the low figure, 49c, and resold at 54½c, making a profit of $1,425.00. This made the capital then $1,950.00. Price of corn then broke back to 50c, and at that price I again bought 50,000 bushels. This I sold at 57c, which gave a profit of $3,500.00, which, added to the former capital, made the amount on hand $5,350.00. Realizing at that time that the drought was likely to be broken at any time and that the price of corn would drop as soon as there were signs of rain, I drew out of the market all of the above funds, with the exception of $500.00, with which I bought 10,000 bushels of corn at 56c. Corn continued to advance and I sold at 62c, making a profit of $600.00. This, added to the amount already on hand, gave $5,950.00, or a net profit of $5,850.00 in two months on an investment of $100.00. CHARLES H. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of December, 1901.

(Seal) GUILLEMINE E. TREDWAY, Notary Public.

My commission expires April 5th, 1903.

BROOKS BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION CO.
(Incorporated)
Successors to Chas. H. Brooks & Co.
RIALTO BUILDING, Dept. S, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—Cattle receipts 5,000; stronger. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7; poor to mediums, $4@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.60; cows, $1.25@5.40; heifers, $2.25@5.50; canners, $1@2.25; bulls, $2.25@4.50; calves, $2.50@7; Texas steers, $4.50@5.75.

Hogs receipts to-day, 29,000; to-morrow, 42,000; left over, 12,160; 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.75@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.15@6.27½; rough heavy, $[illegible]; light, $5.50@5.85; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.15.

Sheep receipts 16,000; sheep and lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.85@4.60; native lambs, $3.75@6.65.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 18.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, [illegible] loads, market lower; heavy, $6.[illegible]; medium, $6.25@6.30; heavy Yorkers, $[illegible]; light Yorkers, $5.80@5.90; pigs, $5.50@5.65. Sheep—Receipts light; sheep, $[illegible]; lambs, $[illegible]@6.60.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 18.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars, market steady to 5c higher; mediums and heavies, $6.30@6.35; Yorkers, $[illegible]; pigs, $5.40@5.50; stags and roughs, $4[illegible]; closing steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—(Rice Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle, none on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars, market slow; pigs, $5.35@5.[illegible]; Yorkers, $[illegible]@6.10; mediums and heavy, $6.[illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 20 cars, market slow at yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Feb. 18.

Quotations to-day are:

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 28c; prints, creamery, 30c; packing stock, 14@15c; fancy dairy, 18@20c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 26c at mark, 25c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Dealers' selling prices:

Vegetables—

Cabbage—Holland seed, 1½@1¾c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Celery—25@35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.20@1.30.

Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½@3c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.50@4.50; per bu., $1.50.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 6½@7c; spring chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 7½@8c; geese, 7@8c; pigeons, 90c per doz.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 8@9½c; spring chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@14c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 9@10c; pigeons, $1.25 per dozen.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 18.—Lard—Prime western, $9.70.

Butter receipts, 5,568 packages. Strong. State dairy, 20@28c; state creamery, 22@30c; June creamery, 17@25c; renovated, 15½@23½c; factory, 15@21c.

Chese receipts, 1,759 packages. Firm. State full cream, small, early made, fancy lard, 11¾@12c; state full cream, small, early made, fancy white, 11¾@12c; large early made, lard, 10¾@11c; large early made, white, 10¾@11c.

Eggs receipts, 5,335 packages; excited. State and Penna., 27c; western at mark, 28c; southern at mark, 26½c.

Sugar raw firm; fair refining, [illegible]; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 2¾c. Refined firm; crushed, $5.30; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80.

Coffee dull; No. 7 Rio, 5⅞c.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, 32@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Butter firm; creameries, 17@28½c; dairies, 16@22c. Cheese steady; cheddars, 10@10¾c; twins, 10¾c; daisies, 10¾@11¼c; young Americas, 11@12c. Eggs scarce and strong at mark, cases included, 23@33½c. Dressed poultry steady; turkeys, 10@14c; chickens, [illegible].

Wool.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—Wool was quiet and firm here this week. The new American clip has opened well. Early shorn Arizona wools have been bought in Phoenix at prices which will bring them as high as 50 cents clean, landed in Boston. Choice fine Texas wools are very scarce. Good to fine medium are selling at 48 cents on the scoured basis, and if they contain considerable staple the range is up to 50 cents with fine mediums at 44@45c. Fleece wools hold firm with trade quiet, choice delaine is held at 18@21c; Ohio fleeces, 26@29c, with 30c asked.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 18.—Estimated receipts at the ports. To-day, 26,000 bales against 31,118 actual last week and 22,548 actual last year. For the week, 140,000 against 177,837 actual last week and 121,677 actual last year.

To-day's receipts at New Orleans, 8,000 against 8,276 last year, and at Houston 21,800, against 7,888 last year.

Cotton futures opened quiet and steady. March, 8.65; April, 8.64; May, 8.55; June, 8.54; August, 8.[illegible]; Sept., 7.97; Oct., 7.[illegible].

Spot closed quiet; mid. upp., 8 13-16c; mid. gulf, 9 1-16c; sales, 437 bales.

Flax.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Cash northwest, 172; southwest, 167½; May, 172.